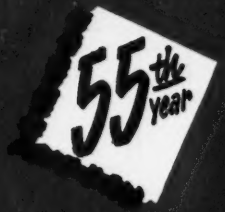


The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

PRESS

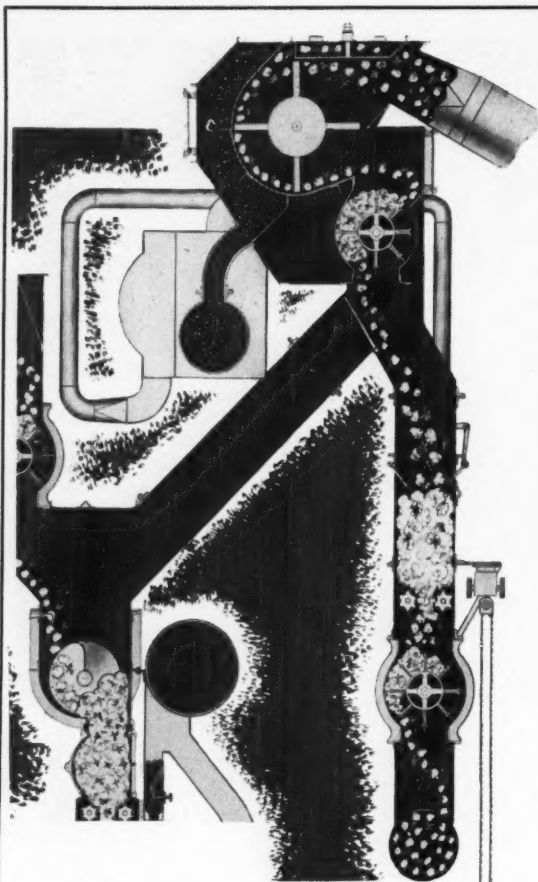
A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

NOVEMBER 6, 1954



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES





LUMMUS Automatic Suction Control

(Patent Applied For).

These days when skilled and experienced suction feeders are hard to find, this Lummus "First" counts heavily because it enables the ginner, from the gin floor, to set the rate of flow as he wishes it — and have that flow maintained automatically. Thus any green hand at the telescope can keep the cotton flowing . . . the Lummus device will control the rate of delivery automatically. Hence there will be no slugging nor choking — nor, on the other hand, will the gin be "starved".

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Dallas, Texas COLUMBUS, GA. Memphis, Tenn.

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Ginners everywhere throughout the Cotton Belt are giving us enthusiastic reports on the wonderful performance of Continental's Model 521. They tell us that the outstanding cleaning ability and all around smooth performance of these new gins this season have been **truly remarkable**.

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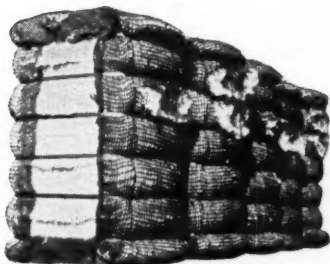
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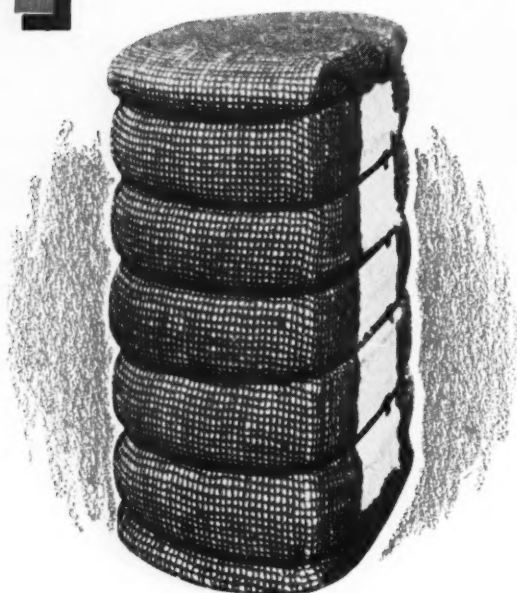
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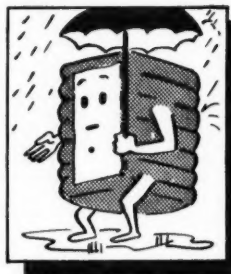
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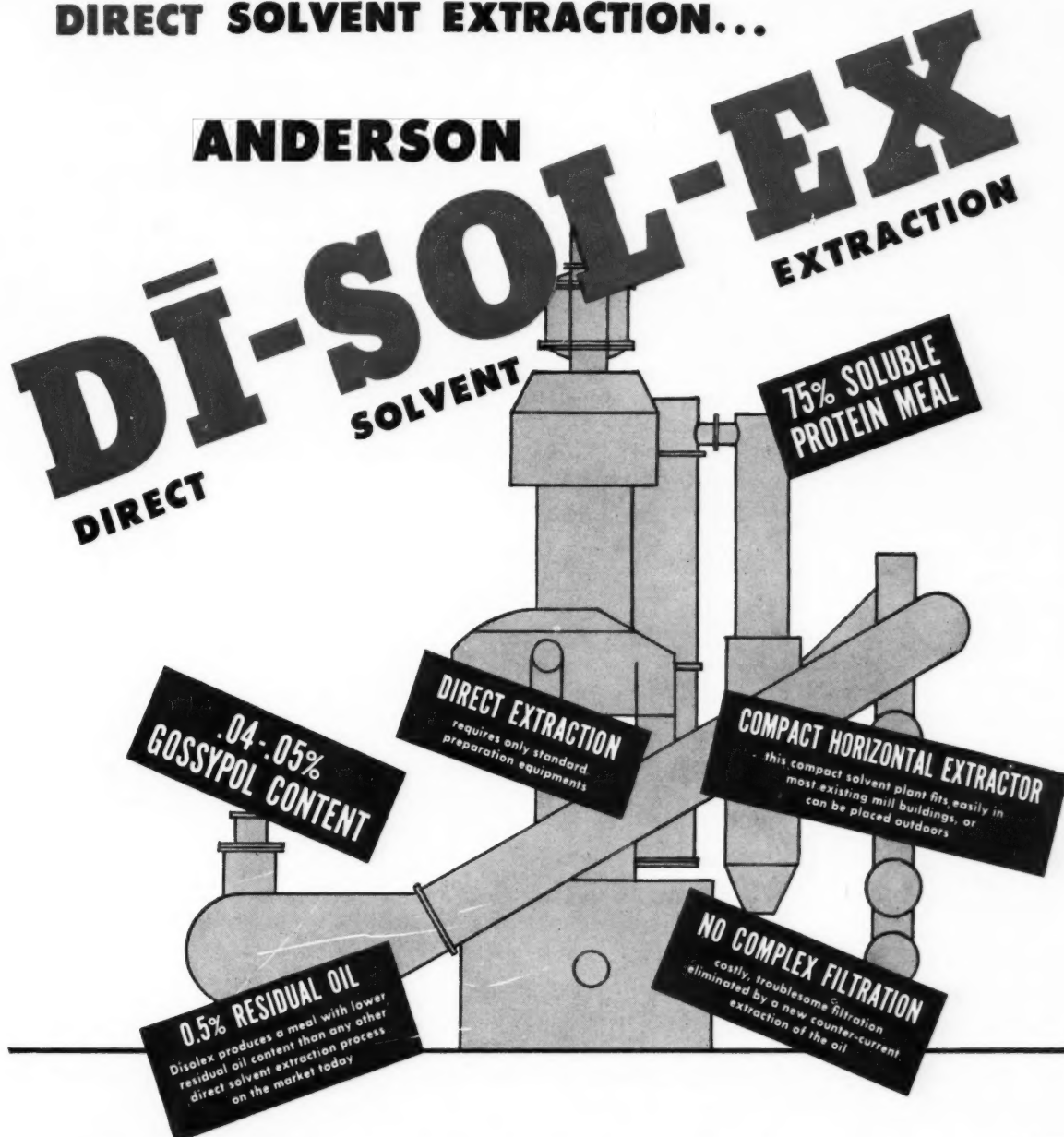


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Every barn seems to be home to a family of cats, and youngsters fortunate enough to live on a farm never lack for pets. The girl and kitty in our cover picture are a contented pair, even though puss got pretty bored while posing for his picture.

Photograph by Bob Taylor

VOL. 55 NOVEMBER 6, 1954 No. 23

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

★ ★ ★

**OFFICIAL
MAGAZINE OF:**

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginnings' Association
Alabama Cotton Ginnings' Association
Arizona Ginnings' Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginnings' Association
California Cotton Ginnings' Association
The Carolinas Ginnings' Association
Georgia Cotton Ginnings' Association
Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginnings' Association
New Mexico Cotton Ginnings' Association
Oklahoma Cotton Ginnings' Association
Tennessee Cotton Ginnings' Association
Texas Cotton Ginnings' Association

★

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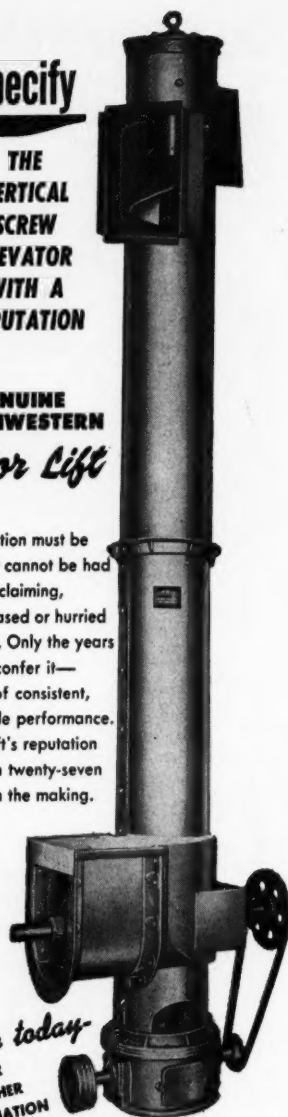
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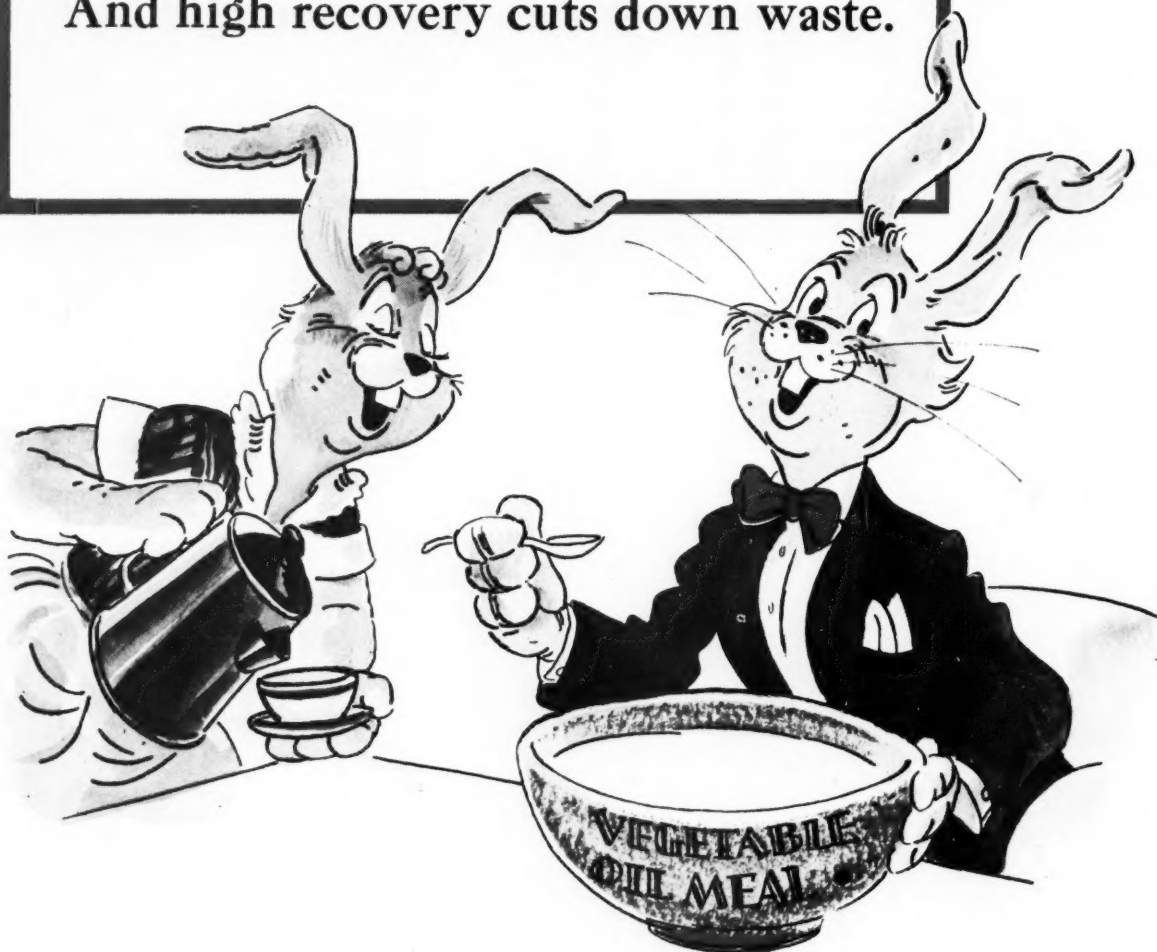
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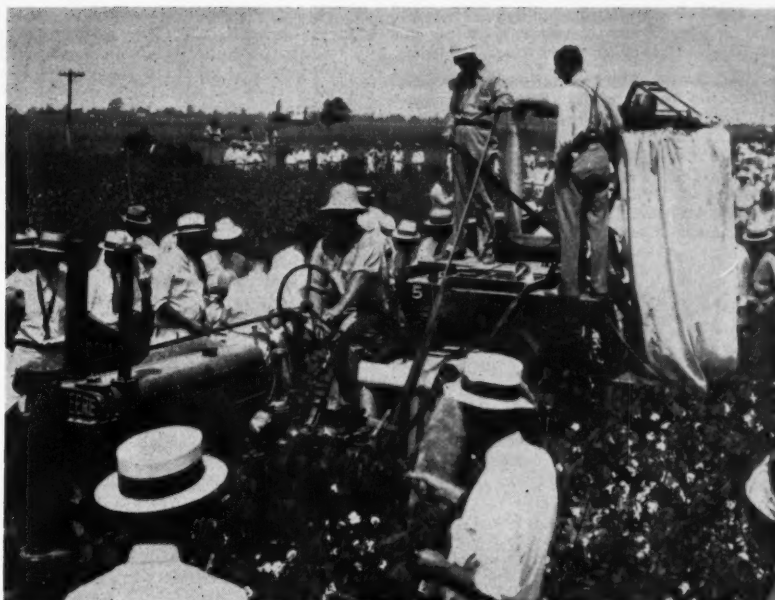
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The last half century has seen
a revolution in every
phase of cotton production, and
research at Stoneville
has played a prominent role
through an ever-expanding
program of seeking
better ways to do things.



THE DELTA Branch Station was a pioneer in mechanical harvesting work. This picture, taken 18 years ago, shows an early model picker in action at a field day. Caption under the photo in 1936 said, "Many of the spectators are thinking it over and may become more active when the machines are on the market."

Delta Experiment Station Has Golden Anniversary

FIFTY YEARS of outstanding service to the cotton industry . . . that is the record of the Delta Branch Experiment Station at Stoneville, Miss., which this year is celebrating its golden anniversary.

Dr. William L. Giles is superintendent of the station. He points out that profound changes have occurred in agriculture in the last half century. During this time every step in cotton production from planting to ginning has been revolutionized. Machines have replaced men and animals; efficiency has become the modern farmer's watchword and more production per man his goal. Through all these years of agricultural accom-

plishments, the Delta Branch Station has pointed the way to desirable changes.

• **Starts at Beginning**—In serving the cotton industry the Delta Branch Station starts at the beginning, seeking to improve the cotton plant itself by breeding better adapted varieties. Wild and cultivated cottons from various parts of the world are studied and efforts made to transfer what desirable qualities they possess to our upland cotton. From the 16 species now growing at Stoneville, breeders have found seedling vigor, resistance to nematodes and tolerance to wilt. Smooth leaves, flaring bracts and extra strong lint are qualities which

have been transferred from the species collection.

A regional collection of 800 varieties and strains of upland cotton is maintained at the Delta Station. This collection serves research workers wherever cotton is studied by furnishing seed for use in screening tests, breeding material and for initiating genetic studies.

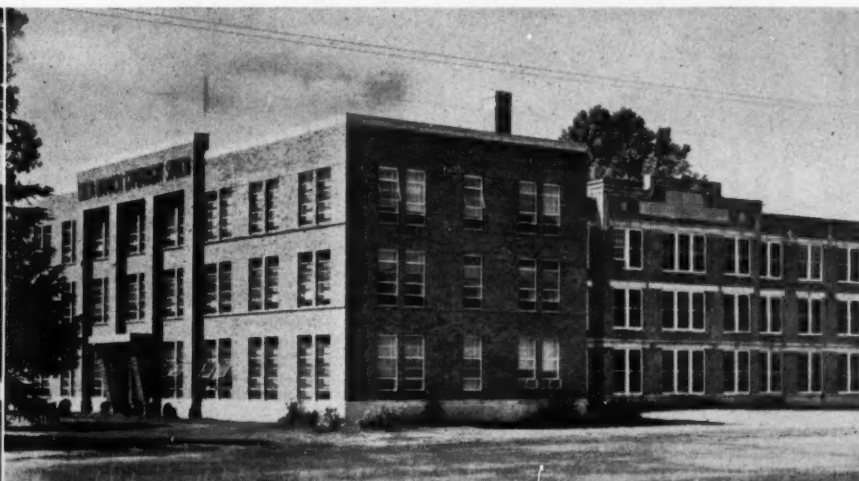
The cotton improvement studies have resulted in varieties yielding more and better lint, to the advantage of the producer, processor and ultimate user of the cotton products.

Many of the strains developed and tested in the early days of cotton improvement work at the Delta Station form the basis for new stocks in the major part of the Cotton Belt today. Plant breeders say if you go back into the pedigree of such cottons as Coker 100, Empire, Plains, Auburn 56 and several others you will find that Delta

By GLENN C. RUTLEDGE

Head, Editorial Department
Mississippi Experiment Station

EXPANDING SERVICES of the station to the cotton-growing public are symbolized by these pictures. On the left is the tiny, two-room frame house which served as the original administration building and home for G. B. Walker, now a state senator, who became superintendent of the station in 1910. On the right is the present administration building.



Station stock went into them. Stoneville cottons come from a selection made by Dr. H. B. Brown at the station in 1916.

• **Has Aided Mechanization** — While cotton did not lend itself to mechanization as easily as some other major crops, engineers at the Delta Station saw to it that the Machine Age did not by-pass the cotton fields. As tractor cultivators and airplane sprayers replaced mule power in the cotton fields, the engineers turned their imagination toward improving the machines. Flames and chemicals were found to be useful weed killers when accurately applied. Deep breaking increased yields. Highly volatile anhydrous ammonia had to be sealed underground. Multiple-row operations promoted economy and uniformity. The mechanical picker speeded harvest. In all these developments, engineers at the Delta Station dreamed, adjusted, tested and arrived at the best solution for the farmer of the area. Never satisfied, they continue to pit their mechanical ingenuity against remaining problems.

Fertility and plant population studies gave evidence important for economical production. Insect control is a constantly changing problem as chemists seek and test new agents for use in sprays, dusts, and systemic insecticides. Chemical weed control is the newcomer among the techniques used to make a cotton crop. The Delta Station has led out in this field and its recommendations, published jointly with those of the Central Station at State College, are widely used over the Cotton Belt.

Paralleling the development of modern production methods, economists have kept a close check on costs. A quick new method which looks good in the field is

analyzed for costs and compared to the older method in use. For example, the Delta Station published data showing cotton growers what it cost to pick a bale of cotton mechanically—most useful information for the man considering the purchase of an expensive cotton picking machine.

The Delta Station is one of the 10 branch stations operated by the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station at State College. Dr. Clay Lyle is director and Henry H. Leveck is associate director of the Mississippi Experiment Station and its branches.

• **Does Varied Research** — The Delta Station owns 3,185 acres of land and operates 660 additional acres. About 2,600 acres are in the forestry research program. While major emphasis is on cotton, a breakdown of the acreage reveals the general scope of research work under way. The 1954 planting plan showed 376 acres in cotton, corn had 78, soybeans 124, oats 69, wheat 12, horticulture 37, pasture 242, alfalfa 26, sorghum 18, and rice 37. The acreage division cannot be used as a measure of research emphasis, Doctor Giles points out, since enterprises such as forestry and pasture require much more land for effective study than do some of the more intensive operations.

U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperates and works jointly with the station on many projects. The U. S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory adjoins the station and maintains a close working arrangement with it. The U. S. Forest Service operates the woodlands owned by the Delta Station.

Ten superintendents have headed the Delta Branch Station. H. E. Savely, J.

W. Fox and Archibald Smith divided the first six-year period. Then in 1910, G. B. Walker, now a state senator and owner of the Stoneville Pedigreed Seed Co. and Walker farms, became superintendent and directed the station through a 12-year period of expansion and progress. Following him in 1922, W. E. Ayers also served a long and progressive term, leaving in 1937. Since that time H. C. McNamara, Dr. J. E. Adams, Dr. Charles R. Sayre, Dr. D. Gray Miley each served for several years and each made his contribution to the cotton industry. Doctor Giles, the present superintendent, began his term Jan. 15, 1952.

Senator Walker was the first superintendent to live on the station, as his predecessors had lived in nearby towns. A two-room frame building on Deer Creek served as his office and bedroom, when he began work and was a bachelor. When he married, however, these quarters were inadequate and while a home was being authorized and built for them on the station, Mr. and Mrs. Walker erected a tent kitchen outside their bedroom. The many buildings and beautiful grounds of the present campus area of the station testify to the confidence that the people of the area have had through the years in the value of research. Senator Walker has rich memories of those early days.

"The Golden Anniversary represents not the end of an era but rather a milestone on the continuing road to progress," Doctor Giles says. "Much remains to be done both for the Delta area and for the entire Cotton Belt. The Delta Station looks to the problems of the next half century with eager interest and with confidence."

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AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

USDA Leader Says We NEED MORE PROTEIN But Less Fat and Oil

■ TRUE D. MORSE discusses problems of surplus fats, soybean and cottonseed price relationships and the need for protein concentrates in address before margarine meeting.

ONE of the critical problems of agriculture can be stated as "Not Enough Protein — Too Much Fat and Oil," True D. Morse, Under Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, told the recent annual conference of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers at Colorado Springs.

Morse said that Americans do not eat enough high protein food, and that livestock and poultry rations, taken as a whole, do not contain enough protein. Even though we are producing increasing amounts of protein feeds, all of them are used.

"In the coming year," he continued, "more than twice as much oilseed meal will be fed as in prewar years. Two-thirds of this will be soybean meal. In the prewar years only one-third of the oil meal was soybean meal. Thus the increase has come mainly in soybean meal, which in 1954 will be over 4½ times the quantity fed prewar.

"Most farmers feed too little protein for best results. There is considerable deficit in the amount of protein fed, according to studies based on the recommendations of animal nutritionists."

• **Hiked Soybean Price**—Morse told the margarine group that the protein feed shortages of the past year caused soybeans at times to sell over \$4, as compared with prices of around \$2.70 per bushel during the current soybean harvest.

The USDA official estimated that the supply of high protein feeds for 1954-55 will be about the same, on an oil meal equivalent basis, as in recent past years, but about three or four percent less per animal unit.

"Soybeans which produce about 60 percent of the protein meal supply have averaged 113 percent of parity for the past 10 years. The Commodity Credit Corp. in its price support operations has acquired some cottonseed meal but this has been moved on into the market," Morse said.

• **Surpluses Burdensome**—"These facts point up the problem. We need more protein for good health. But in producing more protein, we also produced more fats and oils than the market would take at prices established by price support programs.

"There are burdensome surpluses of edible fats and oils at prevailing levels of prices. CCC in the past three years acquired about 1.3 billion pounds of crude and refined edible vegetable oils (mostly cottonseed oil) and about 700 million pounds of butter in price support operations. Some of these acquisitions have been sold, both in domestic markets and abroad. CCC inventories in early

October this year were down to about 650 million pounds of cottonseed oil and approximately 400 million pounds of butter.

"About 100 million pounds of the cottonseed oil will be needed for known requirements for school lunch, relief feeding abroad and other such outlets. Sales for foreign currency under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 should substantially reduce the inventory in the months ahead. Sales for export on a competitive bid basis in the past six weeks at prices in line with world prices for competitive oils have amounted to nearly 150 million pounds.

"The accumulated CCC stocks of cottonseed oil and butter appear as surpluses at prevailing levels of prices. However, if they could be spread among private companies in this country and in foreign countries, they would not increase privately-held inventories above levels which have been looked upon as normal in prior years. The total supply of oils and fats available world-wide appears to be adequate but not excess-

sive in relation to present world population."

Morse pointed out that the U.S. has become a major exporting nation for both edible and industrial fats and oils.

"Our domestic production of fats and oils increased from an annual average of 6.9 billion pounds in 1935-39 to 12.5 billion pounds in 1953, a gain of 5.6 billion pounds. World production increased from 47.4 to 53.6 billion pounds, a gain of 6.2 billion pounds. The increase in U.S. output thus was equivalent to 90 percent of the total increase for the world as a whole.

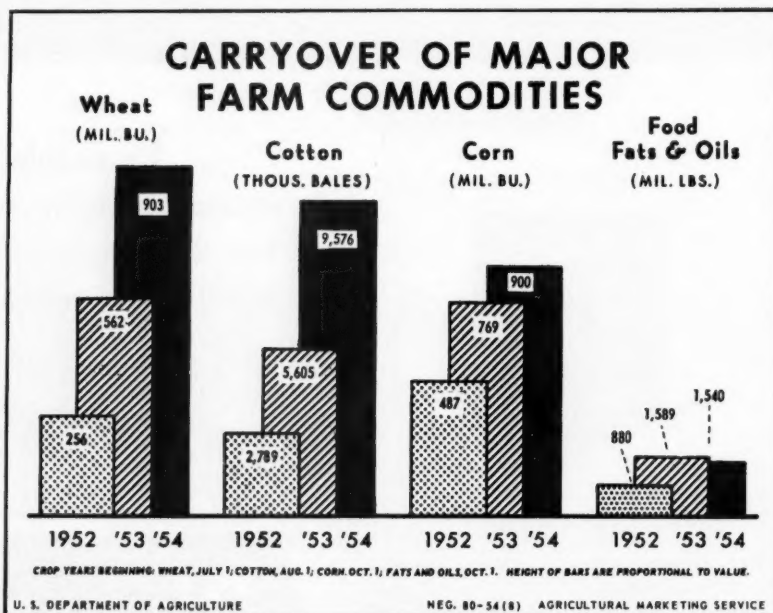
"In 1935-39, the U.S. had an annual average net import balance of 133 million pounds of food fats and oils. In 1953, approximately one billion pounds of food fats and oils, including the oil equivalent of oilseeds, were exported on balance."

For nonfood or industrial fats and oils the story is much the same, he said. In 1935-39 there was a net import balance of approximately 1.8 billion pounds of nonfood fats and oils, including the oils pressed from imported oil-bearing materials. By 1953 the balance had shifted with net exports of nonfood items amounting to slightly over 500 millions pounds in that year.

• **A Tremendous Change**—For all fats and oils, food and nonfood, there was a balance of net imports of almost 2 billion pounds in 1935-39. By 1953, this had changed to a balance of net exports amounting to about 1.5 billion pounds. Thus there was a total shift in our foreign trade position equivalent to 3.5 billion pounds of fats a year.

"The tremendous shift in our domestic supply position for fats and oils, as indicated by a comparison of calendar year 1953 and prewar figures, has been brought about basically by major increases over prewar in domestic produc-

(Continued on Page 38)



Farm Products Carryover Is Large

HOW the carryover of major farm products, including cotton and vegetable oils and fats, has increased in recent years is shown by this USDA chart. While stocks of some commodities are expected to decrease during the 1954-55 marketing year, the carryover at the end of the season is likely to continue large.

The Cotton that Won't Quit!



DELTAPINE 15

Ask any of the thousands of cotton farmers what they like about Deltapine 15 and one of the answers you are almost sure to get is: "It just won't quit."

Maybe it is this extra stamina of stalk and root system which makes it stand up better under severe conditions, or the fact that it will respond to late summer rains with an extra top crop, maybe these *plus* features are the reasons why one third of the cotton acreage of the U. S. is planted with this famous cotton year after year. The main reason, however, is that farmers *make more money* by planting Deltapine 15 cotton.



D & PL-FOX

In many cotton growing communities this newcomer from the vast breeding plots of Delta & Pine Land Company is tops. It takes a leaf from the book of the old Southern General who said the way to win a battle is: "get there fustest with the mostest."

Many producers have observed that the early fruiting habit of Fox enabled it to set a crop on early moisture, before the hot dry weather burned up other varieties. Farmers like Fox cotton for its fast fruiting, early maturing qualities, premium staple and good picking by hand or machine. But here again the number one reason for the popularity of D&PL-Fox is that it is a *Proved Profit Maker* in many areas.

Breeder's Registered Seed of these two famous cottons are now ready for shipment!

Write, wire or phone today — Sales Department

DELTA & PINE LAND CO. Scott, Mississippi

BREEDERS OF THE BELT'S BEST COTTONS

• NCPA Board Meets At New Orleans

DIRECTORS of the National Cottonseed Products Association held their regular fall meeting in New Orleans on Oct. 27. The directors' meeting followed two days of committee meetings.

The board received a report from the research committee advising that it had held an organization meeting at which members discussed the major problems of the cottonseed industry and the contribution which research is making and can make toward their solution. The committee also reported that it is planning a spring meeting at which it will consider specific research proposals, pre-

pare budget estimates and outline its recommendations to the board.

The public relations committee reported on its efforts to acquaint cotton producers and the general public with the effects of cottonseed price support on cottonseed product markets.

After extended discussion of the operation of the cottonseed price support program, the board adopted the following resolutions:

"1. That Circular Letter No. 1, issued by the New Orleans Commodity Office, CSS, places restrictions upon the tender of products by mills that are directly contrary to the terms of 1954 CCC Cottonseed Bulletin 3; that this Board regards said Bulletin 3, when accepted, as a contract which may not be altered or changed by one party (CCC) without

consent of the other party (the mills); and that we call upon the Commodity Stabilization Service to withdraw or so modify the restrictive provisions of Circular Letter No. 1 so as to conform with the terms of 1954 CCC Cottonseed Bulletin 3.

"2. That so long as a cottonseed price support program is in effect, any linters factor in USDA seed grading regulations should be on an optional basis, as it is at present."

The board received a report on the efforts to legalize the manufacture and sale of melleorine in Louisiana. The question is now before the courts of that state and is expected to be heard shortly.

The problem of securing suitable convention locations was discussed and a committee established with authority to select locations far enough in advance to assure that the Association will have some choice as to dates and hotels.

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Cotton Specialists To Help Ginners Plan Exhibits

Several people connected with the ginning industry in Texas will meet Dec. 2 in Dallas to work out plans for packaged cotton exhibits to be supplied to county fairs, schools and other groups on request.

Jay C. Stilley, executive vice-president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Dallas, has announced that the following will meet with him to work out details: E. H. Bush, cotton ginning specialist, and Fred Elliott, cotton work specialist, both of the Texas Extension Service, College Station; John McCollum, cotton branch, USDA, Dallas; and A. M. Pendleton, cotton ginning specialist, USDA, Dallas.

The exhibits are to be packaged in wooden suitcase-type containers, so that they will be ready for display when opened. Four or five different exhibits—e.g., cottonseed products, types of cotton, cotton fabrics, etc.—will be considered at the meeting.

Plans will be submitted to the Texas ginners' board of directors following the Dallas session.

Algae Protein Is Reported Economically Possible

The Basic Research Corp., Washington, has announced that protein can now be produced economically from algae. The process is described as "continuous flow," and the three discoverers of it are Arthur J. Pallotta, Richard O. Thomas and Donald F. Bogdanski.

The corporation is reported to be negotiating with firms in the chemical and feed industries for the commercial development of the patented process.

Tax Bulletins Planned By Texas Ginners

Two bulletins covering the new federal tax law have been planned by the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association. The first, which was scheduled for release early this month, covers the social security and withholding taxes. The second will give highlights on other changes in the tax law which will affect ginners. It will be released late in November, according to Jay C. Stilley, Dallas, executive vice-president.

How much oil DO YOU THROW AWAY in your filter cake?



The answer may surprise you. And whatever it amounts to . . . it's dollars right out of your pocket. *For you can easily recover from 20% to 50% of this otherwise wasted oil.* Production records prove it in dozens of plants where Niagara Style "H" Horizontal Filters are used. In one plant, 15,000 lbs. of oil, formerly lost in bleaching, is recovered monthly. Other records show comparable savings.



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Niagaras will show you other important savings, too. Niagaras take as little as one half the time usually required for air blowing and steaming. And even the largest units can be taken off stream, drained, opened, cleaned, closed, filled and precoated . . . by one man . . . in a matter of minutes, not hours.

Furthermore, Niagara filtration is performed at two to five times the rates of older type filters. And, since the stainless steel leaves are not affected by steaming, you can steam safely at much higher temperatures than with filter cloth.

That's why we suggest it's time to see how much your over-age filter presses are costing you . . . time to check up on the many advantages of Niagara Style "H" Horizontal Filters. Want facts? Just clip and mail the coupon . . . no obligation.

NIAGARA ADVISORY SERVICE

Niagara engineers are practical filtration specialists. They'll study your filtration problems . . . test your samples . . . pilot the filtration . . . and design and build the equipment to meet your most exacting requirements.

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Yes . . . we'd like to know more about Niagara Pressure Leaf
Filters for _____ (product or operation)

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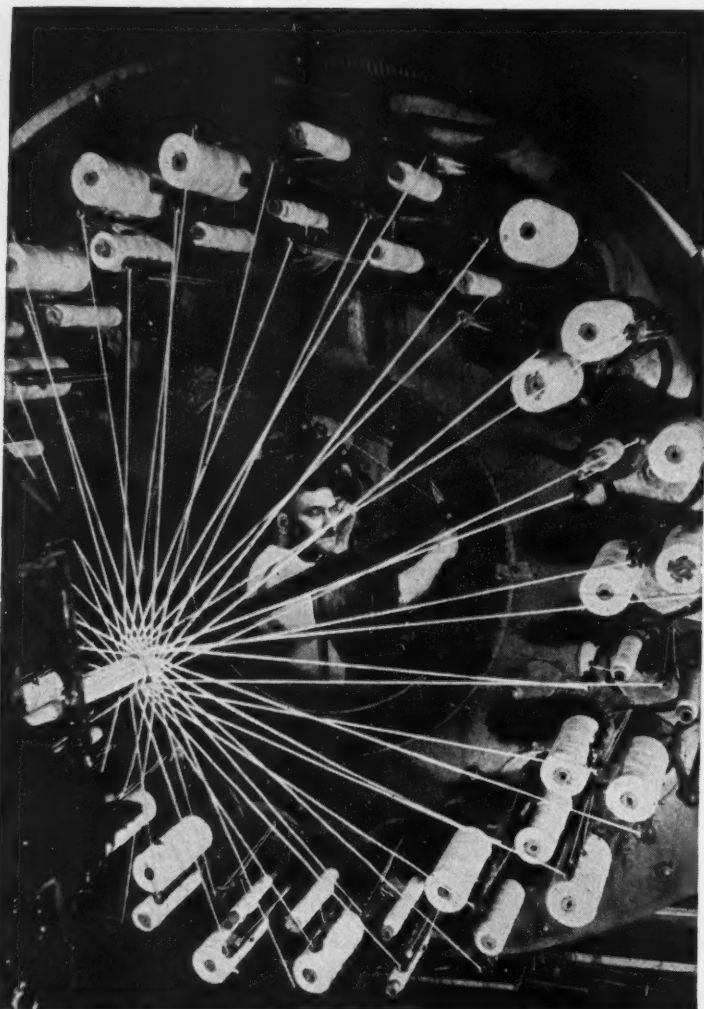
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More and more industries are using dependable Esso Hexane to meet processing and chemical requirements. You will find Esso Hexane is always conveniently available with precise characteristics to meet your needs.

Be sure to contact us for full information on the specifications and characteristics of Esso Hexane. Our technicians are always ready and willing to assist you. Don't delay — write or call our office nearest you — today.

6 good reasons why you can depend on Esso Hexane

- **UNIFORMITY** — Made in modern refineries from carefully selected crude oil sources.
- **PURITY** — High purity that helps avoid non-recoverable residues. Low non-volatile content.
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- **EFFICIENT SOLVENT RECOVERY** —

Narrow boiling range allows complete removal from extracted oil and meal.

- **HIGH OIL RECOVERY** — Results from "balanced solvency." Recovered oil has good color and refining properties.
- **MODERN HANDLING METHODS** — Separate tank storage, pumping lines, tank cars and trucks are used throughout all Esso Solvent handling operations.



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Boston, Mass.—Pelham, N. Y.—Elizabeth, N. J.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Baltimore, Md.—Richmond, Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C.—Memphis, Tenn.—New Orleans, La.

• Oklahoma Selects Maid of Cotton

OKLAHOMA'S first Maid of Cotton was scheduled to be chosen Nov. 6 following a dinner at the Biltmore Hotel in Oklahoma City. She was to be selected from 20 contestants, most of whom are enrolled in Oklahoma Colleges.

Contestants included Nancy Brown, Clinton; Marian Guest, Ryan; Ollie Ruth Cunningham, Clinton; Beverly Jean Crew, Oklahoma City; Kitty Grant, Davis; Mignon Lester, Oklahoma City; Joan Patton, Hollis; Dyan Symonds, Oklahoma City; DeLois Faulkner, Sallisaw; Joan Finbenbinder, Clinton; Delf Ann Dawson, Mt. View; Evalyn Jane Burton, Oklahoma City; Corrie Meadows, Tulsa; Sally Mears, Chandler; Carolyn Jean Thomas, Oklahoma City; Nan Bilbrey, Chickasha; Carolyn Crumm, Alfalfa; Jacquetta Cook, Carnegie; Pat Badger, Drumright; and Earlene Hoffman, McAlester.

Cotton producers, ginners, crushers, merchants, warehousemen and compress operators from all over the state were invited to the dinner, according to J. D. Fleming, Oklahoma City, secretary of the Oklahoma crushers' and ginners' organization.

One Gin Handles One-Fifth Of Ica Valley's Cotton

Nearly one-fifth of all of the cotton produced in the fertile valley of the Ica River in Peru is ginned at the diesel-powered Desmatadora La Moderna S. A. gin located in the city of Ica.

This rich, irrigated valley produces about 500,000 quintals (55,115 tons) of the resistant, white, lustrous Tanguis cotton—its chief crop. The Desmatadora La Moderna S. A. gin processed 94,000 quintals (10,362 tons) of this cotton in 1953, and before 1954 is over expects to have run 115,000 quintals (12,676 tons) through its plant. This company has achieved this record in three years of operation.

The entire cotton production from this gin is exported. Ica is only 46 miles from the port of Pisco and has good railroad connections with the shipping port.

The gin, which can produce 32 to 34 quintals (3.5-3.7 tons) per hour, is powered by a 238 hp Caterpillar D364 Diesel engine. This unit drives five stands, one press and four linters. The gin operates between 8 to 12 hours a day, 6 days a week and about 9½ months a year.

USDA Announces Sale of Surplus Commodities

USDA has announced firm commitments for the sale of \$60 million worth of surplus agricultural commodities to Yugoslavia and Pakistan. Principal commodities involved are cotton and wheat. Additional sales of about \$400 million worth of surplus products are the subject of continuing negotiations with several foreign governments.

USDA has recently distributed \$50 million worth of farm products abroad for relief purposes, and Secretary of Agriculture Benson has announced that Commodity Credit Corp. inventories may also be reduced through barter transactions. He said that as much as \$105 million worth of U.S. products might be moved this way.

Margarine Production Again Sets New High Record

Margarine has set a new production record, according to S. F. Riepma, president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

September's output of 118,051,000 pounds established a new nine-month production high of 995,297,000 pounds, Riepma reported. The previous record for a comparable period, set last year, was 940,876,000 pounds. Margarine production this year may reach 1,325,000,000 pounds, he said.

September production was about 12 percent ahead of August. The 1949-53 average for the ninth months was 92,919,600 pounds.

Consumption of margarine this year is expected to be eight pounds per per-

son. That of butter will be about nine pounds per capita, according to government estimates. Creamery butter output for September was 92,555,000 pounds.

Three Centuries Recorded For Oldest U.S. Farm

Farmed continuously for about three centuries, the oldest farm in the U.S. is located at Ysleta, Texas. It is owned by the Catholic Church, and the oldest mission in Texas is located on the land.

Four of the seven acres of the property have been in continuous cultivation since 1682, when monks completed the irrigation ditch which surrounds the town. Cotton, fruits and nuts, as well as other crops, have been produced.



**AFTER PICKING IT'S GINNING,
THEN IT'S GOOD WRAPPING.
AND THERE'S WHERE
"HINDOO" BAGGING
PAYS OFF!**

Ludlow

**PROFIT BY THE CHOICE OF GINNERS
FOR GENERATIONS"**

MANUFACTURING & SALES CO.

MEMPHIS, TENN. ATLANTA, GA. GULFPORT, MISS. GALVESTON, TEXAS
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. BOSTON, MASS.



Mills Asked To Help

Need for Improving Linters Stressed

■ NCPA joins buyer groups in urging better quality. USDA forecast for large supply.

The need for improving the quality of cotton linters has been emphasized in recent communications to cotton oil mills from the American Cotton Linter Association, National Cotton Baiting Institute and National Association of Bedding Manufacturers.

This material calls attention to the steady decline in production of better quality first cut linters and the resulting loss in markets, says the National Cottonseed Products Association in its current News Letter, which endorses the request of the other organizations that mills take all practicable steps to improve the quality of linters.

NCPA adds that it recognizes that there are some valid reasons for the reduced quality of first cut linters and lists some of the reasons.

"Despite all these recognized facts," NCPA continues, "the industry is faced with a declining market for linters. Consumption of linters during the first two months of the current season totaled 211,000 bales, compared with 251,000

during the same period last year. Consumption by bleachers was 121,000 bales, off 19 percent from 1953. Consumption (principally first cuts) by other users was 90,000 bales during the August-September period, against 103,000 for the same months last year.

Improvement in quality is one method of stopping and reversing the trend. A number of mills have already embarked on a quality-improvement program. We urge every mill to give it most serious consideration."

This discussion of the need for linters quality adds to the interest in USDA's recent forecast for a larger supply of linters and reduced consumption in 1954-55.

The Department estimates a supply of 3.1 million bales, only slightly below the 1953-54 record supply of 3.2 million bales.

The figure includes 1.5 million bales of linters on hand Aug. 1 and 1.5 million bales 1954 production, as well as 100,000 bales of imports.

Disappearance of linters in 1954-55 is forecast at about 1.4 million bales, compared with 1.6 million last season. This will leave a carryover of 1.8 million bales—a record high.

Stocks of linters on Aug. 1 were the largest for that date since records were started in 1914. Commodity Credit Corp. held 72 percent of the supply, 1.1 million bales.

Domestic consumption is expected to drop from 1.3 million bales to 1.2 million this year, and exports are expected to remain at about the same level as last year—237,000 bales.

• Oil Futures Margin Requirement Cut

NEW YORK Produce Exchange has announced reductions in margin requirements for trades made in cottonseed and soybean oil futures contracts for investment purposes. At present prices for cottonseed oil and soybean oil futures, the original minimum margin is \$600 per contract as against \$800 previously required. In addition, minimum margins for straddle transactions within either the cottonseed oil futures market or the soybean oil futures market are \$100 and \$300 for straddles between the cottonseed oil and soybean oil futures markets, compared heretofore to \$300 and \$500 respectively.

As in the past, manufacturers, refiners and dealers in vegetable and animal oils, fats and waxes may be allowed a credit of \$600 per contract or a combined total of \$10,000 credit on legitimate hedging transactions certified to the clearing member.

World Flax Crop Rises

World flaxseed production is expected to show a substantial increase to 132 million bushels in 1954, surpassing the 1953 crop by 9 percent and reaching the highest level since 1950. USDA points out, however, that the volume still is below the prewar average of 133.5 million bushels of flaxseed. U.S., Canada and Argentina account for the 1954 increase.



Murray Representatives at Meeting in Dallas

MEMBERS of the sales and engineering staffs of The Murray Co. of Texas, Inc., were gathered in Dallas on Nov. 1 for a general sales meeting when this picture was taken. Representatives were present from the firm's offices in Atlanta, Memphis and Fresno, as well as from the Dallas office. In the background is an aerial view of Murray's Dallas plant.

STONEVILLE—THE GREATEST NAME IN COTTON

**Demand
First in Command at the mills**

**"...Bought Delfos over
any other variety"**



The above front page quote was in answer to the question as to the best variety cotton to plant. It was made by a member of a famous firm of cotton buyers. It answers YOUR question, too, Mr. Planter. The excellent staple of Delfos 9169 is creating a GROWING demand. The heaviest yield ever officially recorded and adaptability to mechanical picking are other reasons why you will want DELFOS 9169 for the most profit per pound—the greatest yield per acre!

For Extra Profit on a greater yield
it's **BREEDER'S REGISTERED DELFOS 9169 FOR '55**

**From a story
in the Taft
Tribune, Taft,
Texas, July 1,
1954.*

Yes, the records of Delfos 9169 are ON RECORD.
When you're planning to plant for profit, it will pay
you to investigate this outstanding Cotton—Greater
than ever for '55.

P.S. Stoneville's FREE
SEED for REPLANTING offer
is your guarantee of more uniform stands
and healthier plants when you plant our
Breeder's Registered Seed.

Stoneville

PEDIGREED SEED COMPANY
STONEVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

HOME OF "THE OLD RELIABLE"—STONEVILLE 2-B

as viewed from the "PRESS" Box

• Horace Hayden Trophy

THE NATIONAL Cotton Ginners' Association has announced plans for awarding an annual trophy to an outstanding ginner. The award will be named for the late Horace Hayden of Oklahoma City, former executive officer of the national ginners who devoted so much of his life to the interests of the industry.

Eighteen cotton states have been asked to select their outstanding ginner, and one man in each state will be awarded

a plaque commending his achievements. From this group one person will be selected by the National Cotton Ginners' Association to receive the Horace Hayden Memorial Trophy.

State winners in most cases will be selected by the board of directors of the state associations, according to Clifford Hardy, Bennettsville, S. C., executive vice-president of the national organization. Criteria include contributions to the community, improvement of facilities for customer benefit, operation of busi-

ness on sound business principles, membership in state association and esteem of customers and competitors, Hardy said. State selections should be made before Jan. 20, 1955.

Final plans for this program were made at a recent board meeting. At the same meeting, as announced Oct. 23 in The Press, plans were made to hold the annual convention in Atlanta Feb. 14 in connection with the Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit and joint conventions of the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama-Florida ginners' associations.

• Look, Ma, No Gears

A GEARLESS, SHAFTLESS tractor has been developed at the research station of the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bedfordshire, England. It is now undergoing exhaustive tests. The tractor has a hydraulic system which dispenses with the normal driving shaft and gearbox.

The system of controls is reported to be very simple — unskilled labor can be taught to operate the tractor in a few minutes, according to the British government.

• More Mechanization

FARM WAGES will be reduced \$7 million in Crittenden County, Arkansas, next year as a result of increased use of mechanical pickers, County Agent John Stephens predicts. He expects about 50 percent of the crop to be harvested mechanically in 1955, as compared with 25 percent in 1954; and thinks that practically all will be harvested by machines within five years.

• Wrong Trade?

NOT ALL farmers are gaining through mechanization, in the opinion of Thomas H. Bartilson, animal husbandman with USDA. He says that the mule is more efficient on many types of farms and that some farmers traded off their mules because "men are slaves to fashion like women. They don't think mules are good enough for them anymore."

• Flying in Cotton

COTTON UNDERWEAR and socks have been recommended for Air Force personnel when they fly. A study showed that pilots involved in accidents received third degree burns in almost the exact areas covered by underwear, and cotton shorts are safer than nylon, the Air Force says.

While nylon does not support combustion, the National Cotton Council points out, it will soften at 410 degrees and fuse at 482 degrees. When nylon melts, the small globules formed may sink into the skin if there is no garment between the nylon and skin.

For this reason, the Air Force medical service recommends that cotton, rather than nylon, underwear and socks be worn.

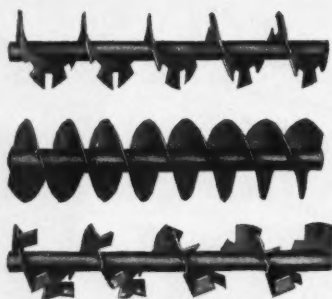
• We're Like Children

"SOMETIMES we are like children — want something that's not good for us," J. M. Eleazer, South Carolina Extension information specialist, said in a recent release commenting on support prices for cottonseed. Quoting data from the National Cottonseed Products Association, Eleazer continued:

"They say supports the past few years have just about priced cottonseed oil

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BRING INCREASED EFFICIENCY—LOWER HANDLING COSTS



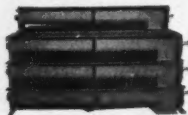
CONVEYOR SCREWS

All types and diameters, including cut flight, cut and folded flight, double flight, ribbon, etc. Internal couplings for smooth connections. Self supporting flights with uniform pitch and diameter for smooth power-saving operation.



BEST BUCKETS

Available in standard and heavy gauges. "NU-HY" — "NU-TYPE" — "SALEM." Most famous names in the industry. Get more trouble-free capacity.



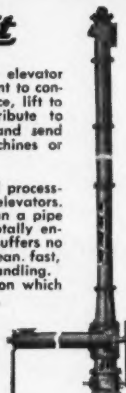
SHEET METAL FABRICATION

Modern design—skilled craftsmanship in Screw Conveyor boxes, spouting, gates, etc.



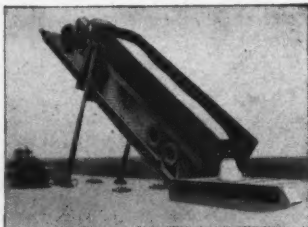
This outstanding material elevator can be installed in your plant to convey horizontally any distance, lift to any practical height, distribute to bins or hoppers, reclaim and send material to processing machines or packaging.

In use in hundreds of food processing plants, also mills and elevators. Requires no more space than a pipe of comparable diameter. Totally enclosed, dust-tight. Material suffers no degradation or exposure. Clean, fast, efficient. Eliminates man handling. Write for Bulletin M-500-2 on which you can outline your needs.



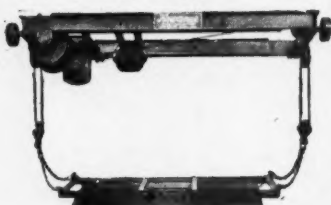
Hammond SCREW-VEYOR For horizontal or inclined movement of bulk material. Screw operates in tube. Precision-built assemblies joined together by slip couplings and hanger supports. Always in perfect alignment — accessible — clean — dust-tight — noiseless.

KEWANEE TRUCK DUMPERS—TRUCK LIFTS



HYDRAULIC TRUCK DUMPER Built in 25', 45', 50' and 60' platform sizes to suit small trucks or tractor trailers. A big money saver — unloads the largest load in a jiffy.

Whatever your material handling job—we can help you. Write us outlining your needs.



OVERHEAD TRUCK LIFTS

Adjustable for driveways from 10' to 15' wide. Simple fool-proof construction.



out of many of its markets. And, as a result, the government has had to buy a little over one and a third billion (yes, that's a billion, not million) pounds of oil, most of which it still has.

"They show the use of soybean oil to have skyrocketed along with the phenomenal rise in margarine, while cottonseed oil consumption in margarine has declined heavily. Margarine used to be made almost altogether out of cottonseed oil. They state one is as good for this as the other. Price determines which is used most.

"Now, folks, this is something for cotton growers to think about.

"It has been mighty good at the time to have those seed supports. But how about the long-time pull? Can we expect the government to continue piling up oil stocks? There are two sides to these things."

• Press Goes to School

COPIES of the Sept. 25 Press have been mailed to E. S. Simpson, superintendent of schools in Johnston County, North Carolina, who requested the magazines so that each school in the county might have available Mrs. Caroline A. Nelson's article on teaching a unit on cotton.

• Denim Day Observed

DENIM DAY was observed during October by the citizens of Pell City, Ala. This all-day celebration was the community's tribute to the largest local industry, the denim plant of Avondale Mills.

• Plains to Choose Maid

COTTON INTERESTS of the South Plains of Texas have set Nov. 22 as the date for the selection of the region's entry in the national contest to name the 1955 Maid of Cotton. Finals in the South Plains contest will be held that night in the Fair Park Coliseum of the Panhandle-Plains Fair in Lubbock.

• Finds Hands in Jug

A TRIP to the pokey had its brighter side for a Hereford, Texas, farmer recently. He was jailed for drunkenness at a time when he was hunting hands to help him harvest his crops. In jail he found inmates who were laying out their fines, so the farmer paid their fines and put them to work in his fields. "Let me know if you get any more like this," he told the chief of police; "I'll pay their fines, too."

• Institute Aids Cotton

NATIONAL COTTON Batting Institute has published a leaflet explaining the purposes of the organization. As reported previously in The Press, NCBI was formed to increase the use of cotton batting in automobiles, furniture, bedding and other products. All dealers in cotton linters and waste and all manufacturers of cotton batting and felt are eligible for membership.

• Small Business Helps

TWO HELPS for small business concerns have been announced by the Small Business Administration's regional offices in Dallas, Houston, New Orleans, Oklahoma City and Little Rock. Streamlining Office Systems in Small Business may be obtained, free, from any of the regional offices. A handbook of Small

Business Finance may be purchased for 30 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

• Use Burs on the Land

MANY GINS in Oklahoma and Texas are handling cotton burs so that farmers can take them back to the farm; and recognized authorities recommended that gins and oils mills urge growers to use these burs to improve soil fertility. They point out that this is a much more desirable use for burs than to attempt to feed them to livestock.

J. R. Fleming, secretary of the Oklahoma crushers' and ginner's associations, cites results of turning under burs every third year for 24 years at Oklahoma Experiment Station. Seed cotton production per acre increased 149 pounds, for an average annual value per acre of \$9.82 from the use of burs.

Graham Presents Awards To Georgia FFA Boys

Frank A. Graham, Dawson, president of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, presented prizes of \$85 each to four Future Farmers of America and one chapter at the FFA State Rally in Macon, Oct. 23. The awards each cover a trip to the national FFA convention in Kansas City.

The boys won on cotton production records in their district and the chapter ords in their district and the chapter had the best record of participation. Winners were Raymond Ralston, Calhoun; Hoyt Pope, Hartsfield; William McDowell, Oliver; and Laverne Swords, Elberton. The chapter award went to the Nancy Hart Memorial Chapter, Elberton, R. H. Smalley, adviser.

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TeeJet

SPRAY NOZZLES

with

NEW ConeJet TIPS



COMPLETE NOZZLE supplied with male or female pipe connection and CONEJET Tip.

to end clogging troubles in cotton spraying



patents pending

Designed with single internal passage to reduce possibility of nozzle clogging. The CONEJET Tip is made in a full range of capacities and fits any TeeJet Spray Nozzle. Supplied as tip assembly or as complete nozzle. Ends up to 75% of all clogging troubles. Gives effective spraying in capacities as low as one gallon per acre. Tested and proved the most efficient nozzle ever built... for insecticide spraying of boll weevils and other cotton plant pests

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Flat Spray Tips for pre-emergence and general weed control... defoliation spraying... and flame cultivation. Cone Spray and Disc Type Tips for related spraying applications. Ask your dealer about these or write for TeeJet Bulletin No. 58.

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TeeJet ...THE COMPLETE FARM SPRAY NOZZLE LINE



SPRAY NOZZLES

INTERCHANGEABLE ORIFICE TIPS



FLAT SPRAY



CONE SPRAY



DISC TYPE



CONEJET



TYPICAL EQUIPMENT

for the best in performance from equipment and chemicals!

• Farm Boys Forced To Work in City

HALF OF THE BOYS on farms who reach working age during this decade will have to find jobs in industry. Agriculture will not be able to support them, USDA officials say.

Don Paarlberg, assistant secretary of agriculture, believes that one answer to the problem may be found in decentralizing industry.

Paarlberg asserted: "High rates of reproduction, plus the decreasing number of needed farms, mean that approximately half our young people must find non-farm employment."

Actually, the trend away from farm work has been under way for years. Since 1920, 18.5 million farm persons have switched into city work and the trend is expected to continue.

There are now about 5.5 million farms in the U.S. employing about 22 million people, but 3.5 million of the farms are classified as small units, consisting of low-income farmers, and residential and part-time farmers.

Paarlberg cautioned that the problem "can not be solved quickly" but more than likely "will be solved largely between generations" due to numerous obstacles including the normal resistance of humans to change.

The official said: "The obstacles to be overcome are so formidable as to discourage all but the most resolute."

He asserted: "However these complex problems are attacked, it is clear that the promise of success is greatest when the programs have a strong flavor of state and local participation."

"The diversity of the problems is so

great that substantial adaptation must be made locally; no one program would fit the entire country."

Those areas hoping to attract new industries, he said, should gear their plans to "a comprehensive and progressive development of all resources" and not just the opening of a single factory.

In this connection, Paarlberg asserted: "Federal policies of industrial dispersal, as formulated by the office of defense mobilization, could perhaps provide a stimulus for locating industrial plants in areas of chronic labor surplus."

New Book

CULLEN, TEXAS OILMAN, IS SUBJECT OF BIOGRAPHY

A Texan who started out as a cotton buyer in Texas and Oklahoma, and made a fortune in oil that has enabled him to give away over \$175 million, is the subject of a new biography: Hugh Roy Cullen, A Story of American Opportunity. The authors are Ed Kilman and Theon Wright, both newspapermen; and the book was published by Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11.

Oil dominates the book, as it has the life of Hugh Cullen, but members of the cotton industry will be equally interested in the early chapters which deal with cotton buying and farming. An exciting description is that of a trip Cullen made from Mangum, Okla., to Lubbock, Texas, across the High Plains during a blue norther about 50 years ago.

Cullen's political activities, his association with the Liberty Network radio chain and, of course, his philanthropies are among the varied phases of his career discussed.

Sesame Oil Exports Will Be About 65,000 Tons

World sesame oil exports during the 1954 season are expected to be about 65,000 short tons, according to USDA. This compares with about 85,000 last season, the average of 30,000 during the 1945-49 period and the five-year, pre-war average of 65,000 tons annually.

World production of sesame seed in 1953 was about 1,840,000 tons, which is roughly the same as the 1935-39 average. Ninety percent of the crop is produced in the Orient, although Latin American and African production has expanded rapidly in recent years.

China is estimated to have produced 744,000 tons of sesame seed in 1953, followed by India 595,000 tons, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 100,000, Mexico 83,000, Burma 50,000, Pakistan 40,000, Turkey 23,000 and all other countries 205,000 tons.

Expanded Nematode Work Planned in Arkansas

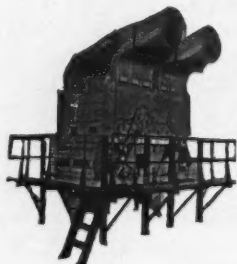
A survey of nematodes in Arkansas soils will be made by the plant pathology department at the Arkansas Experiment Station, Fayetteville, according to Dean Lippert S. Ellis, director of the station.

At the same time, research seeking ways of controlling plant diseases caused by nematodes will be expanded. Dr. D. A. Slack, assistant professor of plant pathology, will be in charge of the survey, and a graduate assistant will help with laboratory work. Dr. E. M. Cralley is head of the plant pathology department.

Prominent South Georgia Ginner says:

"My Moss Lint Cleaner has consistently improved the grade of my cotton one or more grades for the past two years.

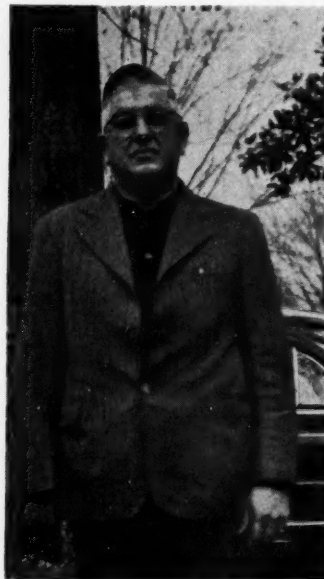
"The machine has operated in a perfect manner on my 5/80 plant and I cannot offer too much praise for this cleaner!"



Moss Lint Cleaner



Ira Massey's Gin, Pavo, Ga.



IRA H. MASSEY
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MOSS-GORDIN Lint Cleaner Co.

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Dallas, Texas

Third Street & Ave. O
Lubbock, Texas

1132 S. Third St.
Memphis, Tennessee

Presenting

W. R. Sanders

Thorndale, Texas



W. R. SANDERS, Thorndale, Texas, is manager of the Cen-Tex Cooperative Oil Mill. He was born in Llano Sept. 8, 1907, and attended Tarleton College, Stephenville, for two years.

Sanders' first job was with Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. in Amarillo. After three years with Southwestern Bell, he moved to Dallas for two years, working for the Postal Telegraph Co.

In 1937 Sanders entered the oil mill business as cashier and bookkeeper for the Coryell County Cotton Oil Co., Gatesville. In 1941 he was named manager of that mill and held the position until 1944 when he moved to Taylor to become manager of the Cen-Tex Cooperative Oil Mill at Thorndale.

Sanders is a member of Taylor Chamber of Commerce, has served as president of the Thorndale Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Taylor Lions Club. He is a director of the Taylor Rodeo Association and a member of First Baptist Church at Thorndale.

He is married and has three children—Sandra Lou, W. R., Jr., and Ronald Charles.

Stocks of Flaxseed and Soybeans Are Smaller

USDA estimates that Oct. 1 stocks of old soybeans in storage at all positions were only 1,327,000 bushels. This is the smallest carryover in the 13 years of record and compares with 10,137,000 bushels a year earlier.

Flaxseed stocks in all positions were estimated at 38,340,000 bushels. This compared with 40,459,000 a year earlier and 31,858,000 on Oct. 1, 1952.

Eskelson Named Manager

George Eskelson has been named manager of the Caruthers Cooperative Gin near Fresno, Calif. W. O. Freeman, president, has announced. Eskelson, bookkeeper at the gin since 1946, succeeds the late Clarence Schlegel, who was manager from 1941 until his death in September.

Shipments of Shortening Highest in Five Years

Standard shortening shipments for the first three quarters of 1954 total approximately 234 million pounds, compared with 217 million in 1950, 157 in 1951, 190 in 1952, and 179 million in 1953, according to figures released by the Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils.

The following tabulation, with pounds adjusted to the closest million, shows shipments by quarters for the five years:

Standard Shortening Shipments (Million Pounds)					
Quarter	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
First	78	50	61	59	73
Second	51	44	67	48	86
Third	88	63	62	72	75
Fourth	70	63	60	79	

Wire Criticizes Cotton Stalks on Rio Grande

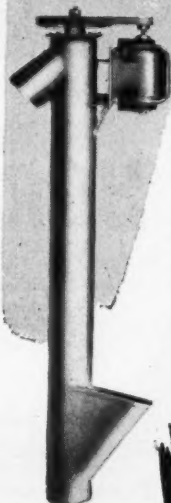
Willacy County, Texas, Farm Bureau officials have telegraphed Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson protesting the failure of Mexican cotton growers to destroy cotton stalks.

The telegram said that thousands of acres of cotton stalks standing below the Rio Grande constitute a threat to U.S. cotton growers because of probability of pink bollworm survival this winter.

"We face another \$30 million cotton loss as in 1952 unless the situation is remedied," the wire said. "What has happened to our so-called cooperative arrangement with Mexico? Thousands of acres of growing cotton lie just across the Rio Grande with only feeble attempts at stalk destruction."

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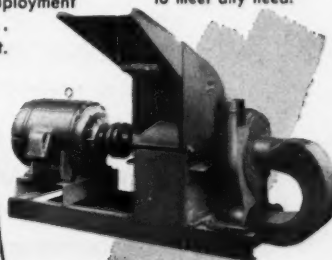
With grain becoming increasingly more important in the agricultural economy of the South, forward-looking cotton ginners have already adapted their operations to include Kelly Duplex grain handling and processing equipment. They've found that this equipment, designed and built for top efficiency, low maintenance and long life, is able to give them steady, year 'round business and employment ... greatly increased volume ... and, above all, a GOOD profit. It can do the same for you!

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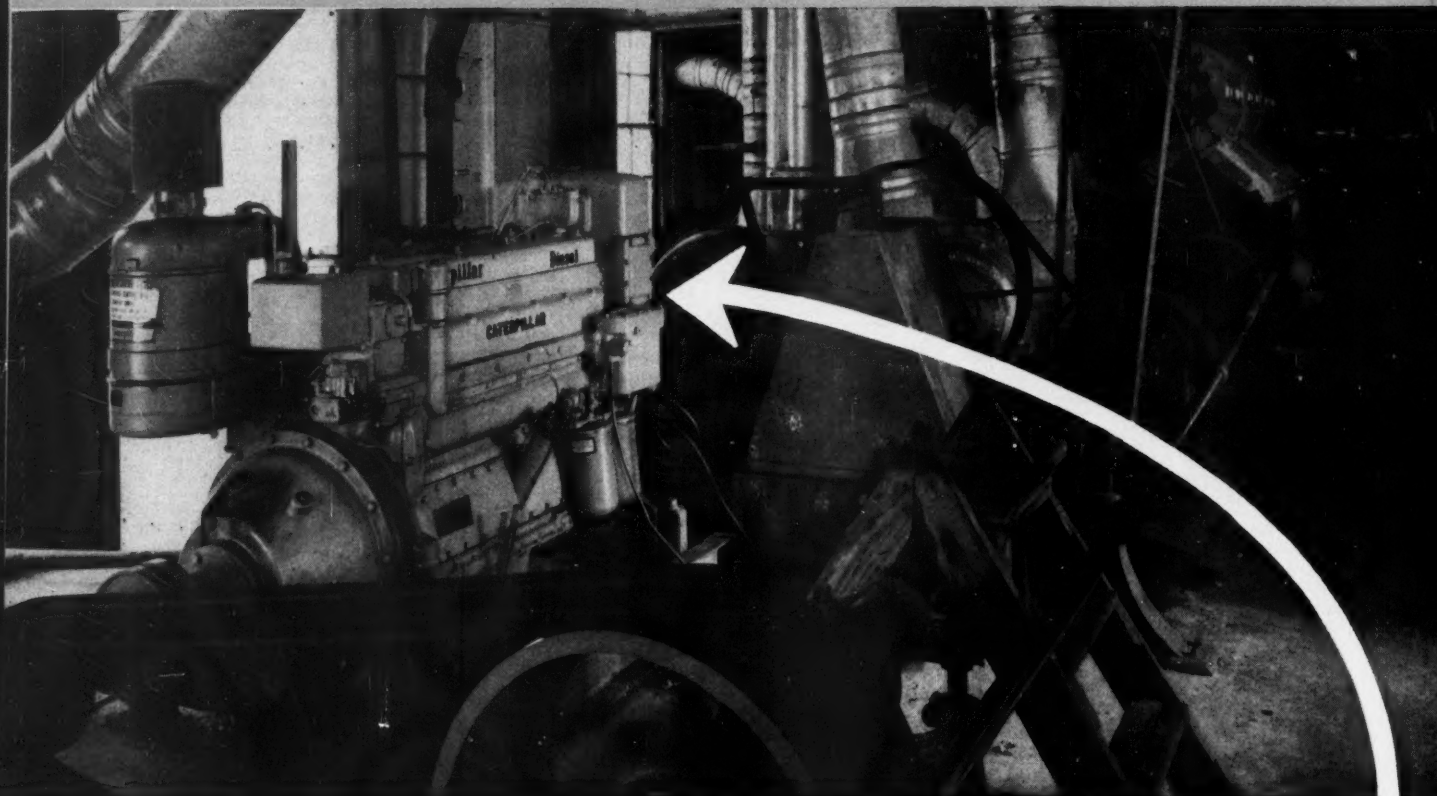
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|--|---|
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Molasses Mixer | <input type="checkbox"/> Electric Truck Hoist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cob Crusher | <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Scalper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Cutter and Grader | <input type="checkbox"/> Chain Drag |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Sheller with Blowers | <input type="checkbox"/> Attrition Mill Blower |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regular Corn Sheller | <input type="checkbox"/> Corn Crusher-Regulator |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pitless Corn Sheller | <input type="checkbox"/> Grain Feeder |
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Last year Elba Gin & Warehouse Co., Elba, Ala., re-powered its three-stand, 90-saw Continental gin with a steady CAT* D337 Cotton Gin Engine.

Reports Charles Brown, vice-president: "Compared to the former engine, the Caterpillar Diesel uses less fuel and produces considerably more horsepower."

Elba's experience is typical. With a Caterpillar Cotton Gin Engine for power, production rises and costs drop. These diesels give you premium performance without requiring premium fuel. *They operate on inexpensive No. 2 furnace oil without fouling.*

But fuel costs are just part of the economy story. Cat Cotton Gin Engines have quick-acting governors to maintain steady saw speeds for high-grade samples.

And, of course, these engines have a well-deserved reputation for being ready to go when you are. During

ginning season you can count on your Caterpillar Diesel Engine to work 24 hours a day *without fail!*

These dependable diesels are available in 12 sizes up to 500 HP. Your Caterpillar Dealer would like to show you the size that is best suited for your gin. Not only has he had years of experience in powering cotton gins, but he is also ready to provide quick, efficient service around the clock.

Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Illinois, U. S. A.

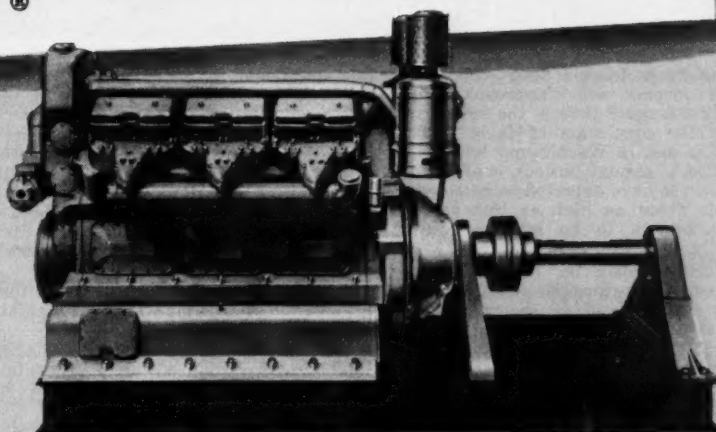
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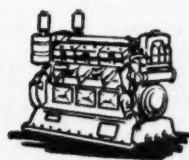
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Washington
Bureau**
by **FRED BAILEY**
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Lower Farm Income Seen**—Net agricultural income will "approach," but probably not equal 1954 in the new year. That is the conclusion of farm economists who met in Washington last week for USDA's annual outlook conference. Prices in 1955 are expected to be steady, at levels about as high as this year—but marketings to be somewhat less, especially of wheat and cotton.

Production costs on the farm, the economists think, may go down slightly, but not enough to offset the anticipated reduction in output. Prices and demand for important Southern crops such as peanuts, tobacco, cotton, vegetables, and citrus are to be about the same as during this year, on the average.

A bright spot on the horizon is the outlook for exports, particularly for cotton. Exports, over all, may increase by about 10 percent in 1954-55, say the outlookers. "Foreign markets will not cure our surplus problem in short periods of time," comments the National Cotton Council, but these improved prospects "do add strength to total U.S. agricultural marketing situation."

• **Cotton Upset Possible**—There is at least a fair chance, Washington insiders now think, that the economic forecasters will find some of their current cotton calculations upset by the new Congress. Already, it is clear that Southern lawmakers mean to put on a major drive for an increase in next year's cot-

ton allotment—if, as expected, growers again vote approval of controls in the referendum on next Dec. 14.

Senator John Stennis of Mississippi has pointed the direction that the Southern campaign may take on Capitol Hill. He suggests that the acreage reduction proclaimed by Secretary Benson be averaged out over the next two years. (See story giving details of the Senator's plan on Page 41.)

It is anticipated in Washington that Stennis' plan will find many adherents among cotton congressmen.

Note: This year's allotment was originally set by Benson at 17.9 million acres, but subsequently increased by Congress to 21.4 million acres. Of this amount some 19 million acres probably will be finally harvested by growers.

• **Dairy Study Completed**—Senate investigators of the spread between farm and retail prices of agricultural products are about set to issue results of their first study—of dairy margins. "I find," said Senator George Aiken, chairman of the Senate agriculture committee, "that both prices to producers and consumption of dairy products have increased recently in some areas which indicates a healthy, competitive economic situation, but in other areas farmers are still getting lowered prices and consumption there has not increased to reverse the trend."

Aiken said that while the dairy study

was complete he anticipated that there will be investigative "developments in the marketing of other agricultural commodities." In the case of dairy products, he added, lower prices to producers too often account for more than their share of the decreased cost to the consumer.

Economists at USDA's outlook meeting reported that farm prices have dropped more than 10 percent since 1952 while retail prices have declined less than 4 percent. The farmer's share of the consumer dollar this year will average about 44 cents, or less than in any year since 1941.

• **Gloom in Weather**—Weather Bureau experts here, although they are wary about predictions for the record, are generally gloomy. They think the nation may be in the midst of another dry cycle to compare with the drouth days of the 1930's.

USDA insiders are preparing to keep drouth-aid machinery running indefinitely. Some 900 counties in 17 states are now classified as drouth disaster areas—and additional counties are being added periodically.

In the South the drouth has been spreading steadily, with disaster states including not only Oklahoma and Texas, but also Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Louisiana. A large majority of the counties within these states are on USDA's list for emergency relief.

Ground water levels, a recent government survey reveals, have fallen to new low levels throughout the southern two-thirds of the country.

Hearing on Quarantine Held at Little Rock

Arkansas State Plant Board held a hearing Nov. 5 in Little Rock to discuss the addition of 13 counties to the pink bollworm quarantined area. The action followed the finding of pink bollworms in gin trash in three additional counties of the state: Clark, which adjoins the present quarantined area; and Logan and Yell, in the west central part of the state along the Arkansas River Valley.

(As reported elsewhere in this issue, inspection of the eight previously quarantined counties this season revealed pink bollworms in six of them.)

Counties outside of the previously quarantined area considered for addition to the area at the meeting on Nov. 5 were Calhoun, Crawford, Dallas, Hot Springs, Garland, Franklin, Johnson, Pope, Sebastian, Logan, Yell, Scott, Polk, Montgomery, Pike, Clark, Ouachita, and Union.

The proposed addition of the 18 counties will establish a buffer zone around the known infested areas. It will also connect all of the known infested areas and make the enforcement of the quarantine regulations more effective. The extent of the regulations in the 18 counties has not been announced but restrictions on movement of cottonseed and cotton lint have already been applied to Clark, Logan, and Yell counties. Compulsory stalk destruction has also been announced for those three counties since the present quarantine provides for that.

Inspection and attempted control work on this insect in Arkansas is a joint program between the Arkansas State Plant Board and the pink bollworm control project of USDA.



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Some Improvement in Off-Weight Bales

SOME PROGRESS has been reported on the off-weight cotton bale problem, says the National Cotton Council.

The Council, ginner and producer groups, Extension Services, and others have continuously urged ginners and producers to work together to turn out uniform 500-pound bales.

Figures developed from information contained in a USDA study show a four percent decrease last year in the number of bales in the Cotton Belt weighing under 450 pounds, and a three percent increase in the number weighing within the 450-550 pound range.

A slight increase was noted in the number weighing over 550 pounds, while the number weighing more than 600 pounds decreased.

Overweight and underweight bales present costly problems in processing and marketing cotton all the way from the gin to the spinning mill.

Uniform 500-pound bales save the gin and compress time and labor in handling, save buckle and band breakage, reduce the "rolling bale" problem, and facilitate preparation for export.

Penalties for off-weight bales often range from \$1 to \$7.50 each. Cotton farmers last year were subject to penalties on approximately a million off-size bales. Producers can save this expense, the Council points out, by keeping a close check on the amount of seed cotton required to turn out a 500-pound bale of lint. These checks should be made often, as the amount will vary with time of harvesting, method of harvesting (hand or machine), and cotton variety.

Ginners can help too by being careful in dividing up the seed cotton in multi-bale trailers, in order to come out with uniform bales of about 500 pounds each.

Fats Are More Important In Americans' Diets

Fats are assuming an increasing importance as a nutrient in the national diet of the U.S., according to USDA. The estimated quantity of fat consumed per capita in 1954 is 16 percent higher than in 1909-13 and the ratio of total calories derived from fat has increased from 32 to 40 percent.

USDA estimates the apparent per capita consumption of major food fats as follows:

Fat	1935-39	1947-49	1952	1953	1954*
	Average	Average	(Pounds per capita)		
Butter	16.8	10.5	8.6	8.6	9.0
Margarine	2.8	5.5	7.8	7.9	8.0
Lard	10.9	12.2	11.7	11.2	10.4
Shortening	11.6	9.5	10.0	10.1	10.9
Others	6.4	7.2	8.6	9.4	9.2

*Preliminary.

Fourth of Plains Cotton Crop Now Harvested

About one-fourth of the South Plains cotton crop has been harvested and ginned by the end of October, observers estimated. Texas Employment Commission forecasts that 1,299,000 bales will be harvested from 2,192,085 acres this season, of which 1,182,900 acres are irrigated.

Teachers See Oil Mill

Ten teachers from Columbia, S.C., public schools visited the Swift & Co. oil mill of that city during the annual business-educational program sponsored by the chamber of commerce.

State	Bale Weight Ranges*			
	Below 450 lbs. Percent		451 to 550 lbs. Percent	
	1951-52	1952-53	1951-52	1952-53
Alabama	14.7	13.5	68.6	71.8
Arizona	14.4	11.2	67.7	71.9
Arkansas	16.1	10.5	67.9	73
California	14.4	15.8	71.2	70.9
Georgia	20.8	21.4	67	68
Louisiana	15.1	13.5	66.2	68.7
Mississippi	18.3	11.2	67.2	71.5
Missouri	31.9	18.3	63.6	65.5
New Mexico	15.7	10.9	75.8	77.7
North Carolina	26.6	24	59.8	60.5
Oklahoma	20.5	16.1	61.5	64.5
South Carolina	26.4	31.8	64.9	58.3
Tennessee	15.7	10.5	66.4	70.2
Texas	14	9.6	69.1	70.8
United States (Includes data for minor cotton producing states)	16.6	12.5	67.7	70.4

*Information on bale weight ranges for U.S. cotton production in 1951-52 and 1952-53 was developed from a USDA study made on this subject in October 1953.

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Fats Supply Will Continue Large

■ USDA report summarizes outlook for major oilseeds, fats and vegetable protein meals.

Continued large supplies of fats and oils, but relatively stronger prices for cottonseed oil and meal, are forecast by USDA in the annual outlook report for 1955.

In contrast with conditions last season, cottonseed oil and meal prices are likely to be relatively high in comparison with soybean products, the report indicates.

● **Cottonseed Products**—With the large soybean crop and the indicated 24 percent drop in cottonseed production from the 1954 crop, USDA anticipates that soybean oil prices will lag below those for cottonseed oil. "Cottonseed meal," says the report, "likely will rise in price this winter and spring and average somewhat higher (than last season)."

Plantings of cotton in 1955 are expected by USDA to result in a drop of 300 million pounds in cottonseed oil output and 450 million pounds less cottonseed meal than from the 1954 crop. This forecast is based on the present marketing quota of 10 million bales of cotton and the indicated drop of 3.2 million acres in plantings, as compared with the 1954 crop.

● **Soybean Products**—The record 1954 soybean crop of 331 million bushels may be exceeded by the output from 1955 plantings. Even if harvested soybean acreage next year is no larger than in 1954, average growing conditions would result in a crop of about 360 million bushels. Such a crop in 1955, USDA predicts, would leave about 500 million pounds of soybean oil, above domestic consumption and probable exports, to go into storage in 1955-56.

During the current season, the outlook report shows, the export market for soybeans may exceed 50 million bushels, leaving over 250 million for domestic crushing. (Exports in the crop year ended Sept. 30, 1954, were about 40 million.)

Prices of soybeans to farmers, the report comments, "appear to be weakening but some increase is probable later in the crop year (primarily because of an expected increase in meal prices) although the rise is not likely to be nearly as great as last year's upward movement."

● **Peanuts**—With the 1954 peanut crop the smallest since 1934, about the only peanuts crushed this season will be those unsuitable for other purposes. USDA anticipates that stocks may be reduced to about 60 million pounds at the end of this season, if food and farm uses of peanuts are approximately the same as last season's.

The 1955 national allotment for peanuts is 1,610,000 acres, the minimum set by law. If growing conditions are normal, the Department points out, production will be somewhat greater than consumption next season, and "production



Oil Mill Managers Are Young

SIX YOUNG MEN, all oil mill managers and all under 36 years of age, are shown in the above photograph. They are managers of Western Cottonoil Co. mills in West Texas. Left to right are Bob Bickley, Pecos mill manager, the "old man" of the group because he's 35; Bob Montgomery, El Paso manager; G. T. Meriwether, Plainview manager; M. A. Elms, Jr., Littlefield manager, the 29-year-old "baby" of the group; Maurice Nixon, San Angelo manager; and Rufus Grisham, Memphis (Texas) mill manager.

of peanuts is likely to exceed food and farm uses for some time ahead."

● **Flaxseed**—A 1954 flaxseed crop of 40 million bushels means that probably 8 to 11 million bushels will be delivered to Commodity Credit Corp. under the price support program. USDA estimates that 27 million bushels will be crushed for oil and 4 million used on farms.

Flax production has exceeded consumption since 1947-49 and large oil stocks have accumulated. Export sales by CCC reduced oil stocks during the past season and may do so in the current marketing year; however, USDA anticipates that 1955 may see another large flax crop. This will depress prices and exceed probable commercial use by 15 to 20 million bushels.

● **Butter**—More butter will be available in 1954-55 than in the previous season. While production is expected to decline somewhat, stocks are substantially larger.

● **Lard**—An increase of about 300 million pounds in lard production, as compared with the previous season, is anticipated by USDA. Stocks were about the same at the beginning of this season as a year earlier, but commercial hog slaughter will increase about 11 percent.

● **Tung Oil**—Commercial supplies of tung oil this season are not expected to be sufficient to meet the demand, and CCC may dispose of some of the 40 million pounds which it held on Nov. 1. CCC took over about 85 percent of the 1953 crop.

No official estimate of 1954 tung nut production will be available until mid-December, but special reports indicate that frost damage may have cut the crop to about 40 percent of the 120,000 tons produced in 1953. Such a crop would yield around 17 million pounds of oil.

Water Conservation Plan Is Outlined

A PROGRAM for Texas water conservation has been recommended after a year's study by a committee headed by State Senator Dorsey B. Hardeman of San Angelo.

Chief among the proposals are issuance of \$100 million in state bonds to create a revolving fund to help finance local conservation projects and complete reorganization of the state board.

The two ideas were advocated in the legislature last year but failed of passage.

Under the state-aid for local projects plan advanced by the committee, a constitutional amendment would be submitted next September to a vote of the people levying a general property tax of 3 cents on each \$100 valuation to raise money to finance the \$100 million in bonds. The tax was calculated to raise slightly over \$2 million a year.

A water development board would be created to administer the water development fund. It would be empowered to make loans to political subdivisions needing aid in financing water storage projects, the revenue of which would not itself be sufficient to finance the projects wholly through private investment.

The governor, state treasurer and comptroller would be members of the water development board.

The present three-member Board of Water Engineers would be abolished in another proposal. In its stead there would be created a Texas Water Resources Commission of six members to be appointed by the governor for six-year overlapping terms. No two members could reside in the same congressional district.

The commission would name a state water engineer to be the chief administrative officer.

Duties now prescribed for the Board

of Water Engineers would be transferred to the commission.

Other proposals of the committee included:

1. A water registration act, requiring water districts to file information of their organization and governing personnel with the Board of Water Engineers.

2. An application for permit act, which would require permits from the water board for building projects to impound 200 acre feet or more of storm and flood waters.

3. An act to provide for cancellation of water use filings under which no water authorized to be withdrawn had been put to beneficial use in the past 10 years.

4. A water users registration act, requiring all users of public water to file reports, thus giving the state an inventory of water use.

5. An act to require public hearings to be held to receive the views of interested parties in federal projects to permit coordination of state and federal planning on water conservation and development.

6. A partial cancellation act which would empower the water board to revoke water permits where all of the water authorized to be withdrawn has not been put to beneficial use. There are many permits outstanding in which only a part of the water authorized has been used.

• Common Weaknesses In Farming Listed

TEN CAUSES that account for many failures to make profits in farming have been listed by farm management specialists at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. They suggest that farm owners and operators check their own operations for the following weaknesses:

1. Low soil fertility.
2. Poor balance between livestock numbers and feed supply.
3. Poor balance in capital investment, such as over or undercapitalization in machinery and equipment, barns and fences, land or livestock enterprises.
4. Weakness in marketing.
5. Poor quality livestock.
6. Poor field and farmstead layout.
7. Use of unadapted crops.
8. Inefficient use of labor.
9. Improper land use.
10. Poor management of water resources.

Peanut Stocks Are High

Peanut stocks on Sept. 30 were the second highest since 1940. The nearly 318 million pounds of equivalent farmers' stock peanuts which were reported, USDA says, compare with the record 360 million pounds last year and 327 million pounds in 1940. These figures exclude stocks on farms and shelled oil stock.

CCC holdings totaled 14 million pounds on Sept. 30 compared with 132 million pounds a year before.

Women Buy More Butter

Housewives purchased nine percent more butter in August 1954 than in August 1953, at the same time buying six percent less margarine, USDA reports. Butter purchases for the month of 1954 were just under 58 million pounds; margarine purchases close to 83 million pounds.

• Meal and Mesquite Are Drouth Feed

MESQUITE TREES and prickly pear are two of the biggest pests with which ranchmen in Southwest Texas usually have to contend, but during drouths and winter weather these nuisances may become life-saving feeds. Pear with the thorns burned off is fed very often and cattle also get some nourishment from mesquite beans in dry weather; but the extreme drouth last winter caused one ranchman to grind up the entire mesquite plant for feed.

Cottonseed meal and molasses, and some grain, were used with the mesquite, providing a large part of the nutrients in the ration, which ran about 9.25 percent protein. Feeding authorities aren't ready yet to recommend ground-up mesquite

bushes, but here's the story of this ranchman, in Dimmitt County, Texas, as reported by Dr. Carl H. Moore, agricultural economist, Dallas Federal Reserve Bank:

Three hundred calves were wintered on a ration of about 10 percent cottonseed meal, 25 percent molasses, ground mesquite and a little grain. Branches, leaves and beans of the mesquite were put through a chipping machine which cut the wood into one to two inch chips. The chips were blown through a grinder with a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch screen and then re-ground with $\frac{3}{8}$ inch screen, after which the material was mixed with cottonseed meal, molasses and some grain.

The ranchman estimated his cost at about \$3 per ton, mostly labor cost. He reported that his calves gained satisfactorily and sold at suitable prices.



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FOR SALE—Filter presses; screening tanks; single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, with conditioners; several extra 36" cooker dryers and conditioners. All steel linter baling presses; 141-176 saw linters; seed cleaners; No. 153 separating units; bar hullers; lint beaters; stack cookers; rolls; hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

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FOR SALE—Rebuilt, cleaned and painted expellers, screw presses. New and rebuilt parts. Oil mill equipment, all kinds. Installation and trouble shooting service.—Carter Foster, Jr., P. O. Box 522, Temple, Texas. Phone 3-4890, warehouse 502 North 14th Street, Temple, Texas.

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Photo by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association

CONTROLLED ACRES Here is an example of good farming under cotton acreage controls. This field has four rows of cotton and four rows fallow, providing the farmer with an opportunity to plant a soil-improving cover crop that will protect the land against erosion and improve its physical condition and productivity.

FOR SALE—5-80 Lummus gin stands, steel glass fronts, new saws, 5 Mitchell feeders with 2 preparatory cleaners, belt distributor, condenser, seed scales, 100 h.p. electric motor. Steel bound Murray press, 1 year old. All was in use this year. First class shape. All or any part. Write Box "VA", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE: To be moved—4-70 Murray gin; 4-70 Mitchell extractor feeders; one Murray 5-cylinder airline cleaner; one Murray incline 6-cylinder cleaner with late model press and condenser, all electric power. Gin in good condition and has run every year.—Artesia Alfalfa Grower's Association, Artesia, N.M.

FOR SALE—5-90 Murray saw type lint cleaners, 5-90 lint flue and condenser, 1950 model, like new. Ginned approximately 4,000 bales.—Lyford Co-op Gin Association, P. O. Box 67, phone: 2151, Lyford, Texas.

FOR SALE—60 h.p. 150# R. D. Cole automatic steam boiler with stoker. Almost new. Also eight 60" Mitchell extractors with V-belts. Bargain.—Sasser Gin & Mill Co., Sasser, Ga.

FOR SALE—5/80 Murray, complete all steel outfit with Moss linter, etc.; normal run from 4,500 to 5,500 bales annually. Price \$75,000 with liberal terms. Also a 5/30 all steel Murray and 5/80 late Lummus with Jet recleaners, ginned 7,500 bales this year. Both plants for \$150,000 with good terms. Many other good buys in good, well located gins. Bargain in good compress that will show a net annual profit of 50% or more if properly operated and managed. Cost over one million dollars to replace it. Also have an oil mill for sale at a bargain price. Ask me about these for more information. Call, write or wire M. M. Phillips, phone 5-8555 day or night, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—9" and 12" screw conveyor, including steel trough.—Evergreen Mills, Inc., Ada, Okla.

WANTED—Gas cotton dryer with cleaner attached and steel separator. Electric 30 h.p. motor and 4 drum cleaner.—G. A. Wolman, Caldwell, Texas.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Bookkeeper for oil mill in Central Texas. Mail particulars as to age, experience and references with application to P. O. Box 664, Austin, Texas.

WANTED—Experienced salesman to handle line requiring close contacts with cottonseed oil mills. Applicants should be well acquainted calling on Texas cotton oil mills. Reply giving complete experience to Box "TC", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—New and rebuilt Minneapolis-Moline engines, from 35 h.p. to 220 h.p., call us day or night for parts and service.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 918 E. Berry St., Fort Worth, Texas.

• Education Broadens Farmers' Vision

IN THE LAST 50 years agriculture has made more progress than in all the rest of human history combined, Kirk Fox, editor of *Successful Farming*, reminded the Agricultural Ammonia Institute held at Madison, Wisc., this fall.

"And," he continued, "about 99 percent of that progress has been made by the farmers of America . . . In 50 years, the American farmer has proved himself capable of absorbing new ideas at a steadily accelerating clip.

"At the time of my introduction to agricultural journalism," he said, "editors were cautious about mentioning in their articles the experiment stations, if they were the source of information. Agricultural science represented by the state experiment station had yet to win its place in the confidence of American farmers. Today, editors are sharp if they feature the experiment station or author of the experiment at the very beginning of their articles. Farmers demand this evidence of authenticity."

Kirk said that he believes that the reason for this broadening of the farmer's vision is the steady flow into agriculture of young men, with each generation better trained than the preceding one.

"You have a well-prepared soil in which to introduce new agricultural ideas today," Kirk pointed out.

The time it takes to get an idea into use by farmers still seems too long; it took 20 years to get the Babcock milk test, which proved of tremendous value to farmers, generally accepted, and another 18 before the tremendous advantages of hybrid corn were sufficiently recognized to become generally enjoyed. "And a great many of you can remember the knock-down-and-drag-out between the horse and the tractor. Probably 25 years were occupied in reaching that decision. But," Kirk commented, "Great Britain's farmers took three centuries to settle the battle between the ox and the horse."

The hardest decision of all for Middle West farmers was that of using commercial fertilizer, he said, but this is the thirteenth consecutive year that has seen a new record set in the use of this product.

Reduction in 1517 Seed Price Is Recommended

Officers of the New Mexico Crop Improvement Association adopted new bylaws and elected four new directors at their recent annual meeting held at New Mexico A. & M. College, according to Gordon Hoff, Extension agronomist and secretary of the organization.

Newly elected directors are J. E. Payne, Virden; Howard Stroupe, Artesia; W. F. Hayner, Las Cruces; and C. W. Gaines, Deming. Prior to the change in bylaws, chairmen of the local crop improvement associations served as directors of the state association.

Other business during the meeting included adoption of new certification standards for all crops grown for seed in New Mexico and establishment of what the Association considered are fair prices for certified 1517 cotton planting seed for 1955.

A new handbook containing the revised certification standards will be issued soon by the Association according to J. T. Stovall, administrative officer.

Prices agreed on for 1517 cotton planting seed were as follows: undelinted seed, \$125 a ton, wholesale in bulk; \$135 a ton for sacked and tagged seed, wholesale in 10-ton lots; \$145 a ton for sacked and tagged seed at retail. Prices agreed upon are an average of about \$20 a ton less than last year's prices. The reason for the recommended reduction in prices is carry-over of 1954 planting seed and anticipation of a further reduction in planted acres for 1955.

The morning session of the annual meeting featured talks on results of cotton breeding at State College by Glen Staten, Experiment Station agronomist; cotton breeding for disease resistance by Dr. L. M. Blank, senior pathologist

with USDA's Agricultural Research Service, State College; and a pictorial demonstration of the diversity of A. & M.'s on-the-farm-and-ranch demonstration plot program by Dr. P. J. Leyendecker, head of the College's Agricultural Services Department.

About 65 officers and members attended the annual meeting. Presiding officer was J. W. Donaldson, Deming, Association president.

Drying Chemicals Reduce Soybean Harvest Yield

Soybean growers have been warned that use of pre-harvest drying chemicals to advance the normal date of soybean harvest may reduce yields as much as 16 percent.

The warning was sounded by Dr. Paul E. Smith, associate agronomist at the Arkansas Experiment Station, Fayetteville. Doctor Smith has studied effects of pre-harvest drying of soybeans for three years, and he concludes that "farmers who need to get their beans harvested early may find it more practical to grow earlier maturing varieties and plant earlier in the spring, rather than rely on chemicals to advance harvest date."

New Dam for Rio Grande

Building of a new \$20 million dam across the Rio Grande above Falcon Dam will start early next year, according to Mexico City reports. The El Diablo Dam will be the second of three dams built jointly by U.S. and Mexico. The \$47 million Falcon Dam, dedicated last year, was the first. The new dam will be located about 12 miles above Del Rio, near the junction of the Rio Grande and Devil's River.

• South Carolina Chooses Maid

IRIS KORNEGAY, Bennettsville, Marlboro County, has been selected South Carolina's Maid of Cotton. There were 17 other girls in the contest, which was held Oct. 28 at Clemson College.

First alternate is Dot McCutchen, Lakewood Farm, S.C., who represented Williamsburg County. Second alternate is Sandra Thomas of Hartsville, Darlington County.

Iris is a junior in elementary education at Winthrop College. She is 20 years old and has blue eyes and brown hair.

The event was co-directed by Mrs. Durrett Williams, Columbia, secretary of the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. John K. Cauthen, executive vice-president of the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers' Association, was director of the event.

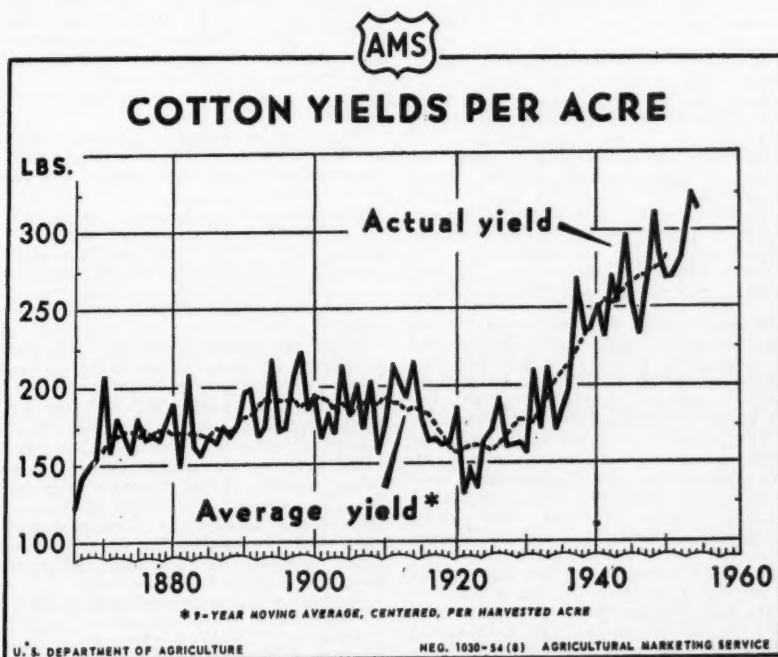
Members of the steering committee included W. G. Taylor, Lancaster, representing crushers; J. F. McLaurin, Bennettsville, representing ginners; W. A. Hambright, Blacksburg, representing farmers; J. Roy Jones, Columbia, representing warehousemen; Joseph Walker, Jr., Columbia, representing merchants and shippers; and W. S. Montgomery, Spartanburg, representing textile manufacturers.

The National Cotton Council has announced in Memphis that five gifts will be waiting for the 20 girls who are selected as state finalists in the 1955 Maid of Cotton Contest.

The group of gifts will be presented during the two-day finals period, Jan. 3-4 in Memphis. The finalists will receive a Dorothy Gray make-up case, complete with cosmetics; modern jewelry designed by Mosell; a vivid "mambo" striped beach sheet by Cone Mills; a shortie gown in cotton plisse by Artemis; and cotton gloves created by Dawnelle.

Solvent Mill at Fostoria

The latest Swift & Co. oil mill to be converted to solvent extraction is the soybean mill at Fostoria, Ohio.



THE STEADY rise of U.S. cotton yields is illustrated by this USDA chart. Most striking feature is the fact that yields are jumping even higher than previous annual increases would indicate. For ex-

ample, the 1953 yield of 324.2 pounds was more than 20 pounds above the yield which would have been expected from a study of cotton production records. The 1954 Oct. 1 estimate was 311 pounds.

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While Winning Friends

Daddy Jim Has Influenced Many To Become Ginners

■ LIST of relatives of J. A. Goodwin reads like a Who's Who in Cotton Ginning on South Plains of Texas.

By JAY C. STILLEY
Executive Vice-President
Texas Cotton Ginners' Association

J. A. GOODWIN of Lubbock County, affectionately known throughout West Texas as "Daddy Jim," probably has won as many friends and influenced as many people to become cotton ginners as anyone that ever lived.

No one who knows Daddy Jim will question the statement as to his ability to win friends. And anyone who doubts his leadership in influencing people to become members of the ginning profession has only to read the following list.

This list sounds like a Who's Who of Cotton Ginning on the South Plains, but it happens to be an enumeration of the relatives of J. A. Goodwin who are in the business of ginning cotton, or have been at one time. Daddy Jim was instrumental in getting each of the following started in cotton ginning:

Jack Goodwin, his son, who owns the Lubbock Gin.

Roy Forkner, son-in-law, who owns Canyon Gin Co. near Lubbock.

E. E. Moss, stepson, Roaring Springs ginner who invented the Moss Lint Cleaner and is a partner in Moss-Gordin Lint Cleaner Co.

J. P. Moss, stepson, who owned a gin in Ralls in the late '30's.

J. F. Goodwin, brother, San Augustine.

H. H. Goodwin, brother, deceased, owned nine gins in West Texas.

James Moss, grandson, Roaring Springs.

Hoyle Moss, grandson, Roaring Springs.

Maurice Goodwin, nephew, who owns gins in East Afton and Flomont.

Ernest Goodwin, nephew, operates gins in Cottle and King Counties.

Vastive Goodwin, nephew, ginner in Cottle County.

Billy Goodwin, nephew, operates Delwin Gin.

Charles Goodwin, nephew, operates Chalk Gin.

Levi Goodwin, nephew, operates in Cottle County.

Caldwell Smith, nephew, ginner in Roaring Springs.

M. S. Thacker, brother-in-law, Roaring Springs.

Another son of Daddy Jim is Lionel Goodwin, who doesn't gin cotton but grows it in Dickens County.

A son-in-law, H. C. Lewis, is a building contractor in Lubbock.

• Started in 1892—J. A. Goodwin was only 19 years old when he entered the ginning industry in San Augustine County in 1892. He erected a 1-70 gin with apron feeders and no cleaners. This one-stand gin had a daily capacity of four or five bales and represented an investment of about \$1,000. It was powered with a 10 horsepower steam engine



J. A. GOODWIN

and had a steam powered screw type press.

He operated three different gins in San Augustine County and installed the first suction type unloading equipment in the county.

In 1908 he moved to West Texas where he erected a 3-70 stand gin in King County and operated it for three years.

He moved to Cottle County and built a 4-70 plant in 1911, operating it for five years.

Moving then to Roaring Springs, in Motley County, he built a 5-70 plant. In 1927 he built a gin at East Afton in Dickens County, and in 1933 Goodwin bought a gin in Spur, also in Dickens County.

He bought a 5-80 plant near Lubbock in 1941, and in 1946 a 5-80 in Lubbock.

• Retired After 60 Years—After 60 years of active participation in the ginning business, Daddy Jim sold his ginning interests in 1952. But, he still is actively engaged in managing his cotton farms in Lubbock and Hale Counties.

Thus, for most of the time since his birth, which was on Jan. 10, 1873, in San Augustine, this Texan has been closely associated with the business of ginning cotton. He has seen many changes, including the rise in investment for a gin from the thousand dollars which he spent on his first plant to around \$125,000 today for a gin.

He had one son by his first wife who died in 1900; and in 1911 he married Mrs. Ida Moss who had two sons by a previous marriage. They, and other members of the family who have been listed, have carried on the fine tradition that he started back in San Augustine County over 60 years ago with his one-stand gin.

• Irrigation Doubles Yield of Cotton

T. E. PEMBLE of Bolivar County, Mississippi, credits irrigation with increasing his 1954 cotton yield by 100 percent. Watering also made it possible for him to graze five animal units per acre on Dallis grass, according to Mississippi Extension Service.

"Water is the best investment a man can make," Pemble declared.

No rain sufficient to help crops had fallen on his farm between about May 1 and Oct. 5.

Pemble irrigated 250 acres of cotton this year with a resulting yield of one and one-half to two bales per acre, against one-half a bale per acre for comparable non-irrigated cotton.

"This is an unusual year. There won't be that much difference most years," he pointed out.

Most of this cotton was irrigated four times by the furrow method. The first application of water was in early July.

The irrigated cotton required one more hoeing and two more applications of poison than did the non-irrigated cotton.

He also irrigated 83 acres of corn, which averaged from 75 to 100 bushels per acre. His non-irrigated corn could be used only for silage, making almost no grain.

His particular pride is his 40 acres of first-year Dallis grass on which he has grazed 250 head of beef cattle, over 200 of which were of mature or nearly mature size, for two weeks or longer at a time during the past summer.

"If I hadn't had irrigation, I wouldn't have had a sprig of grass after July 1," he declared. "I've had more grazing than my cattle could use all along."

Seeded the middle of last April at the rate of 15 pounds per acre, this Dallis grass was fertilized at the rate of 40 pounds of nitrogen per acre. The land had been bedded and then almost flattened to provide regular parallel depressions for furrow irrigation in much the same manner as for row crops.

The soil is partly mixed and partly buckshot.

Pemble first irrigated his new Dallis grass about July 1. He then made four more applications, each about two to three weeks apart.

His beef herd has been on the pasture for three different periods of about two weeks each. He mowed between each grazing to control some weeds that the cows did not eat. There was little foreign growth, the Dallis making an excellent stand.

When the herd was off the Dallis, it grazed on 80 acres of Bermuda and on other pasture.

On Oct. 5 he expected to keep his cattle on the pasture until frost. There was an abundance of grass on that date.

As part of his winter grazing program, Pemble began furrow irrigating 35 acres of oats and vetch on Oct. 5. He will also have plenty of ryegrass and clover on other areas. He plans to have Kobe lespedeza on the same 35 acres next summer.

Source of his water is large wells.

Report Supplement Issued

USDA has released a third supplement to its report, Fiber and Spinning Test Results for Some Varieties of Cotton Grown by Selected Cotton Improvement Groups, Crop of 1954.

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SKELLYSOLVE-D. Quality solvent at competitive prices. For degreasing meat scraps, extracting oil-saturated fuller's earth, general extraction uses. Closed cup flash point about 3°F .

SKELLYSOLVE-F. Extracting cottonseed meals and other products in laboratory analytical work. Originally made to conform to A.O.C.S. specifications for petroleum ether, and for pharmaceutical extractions, where finest quality solvent is desired. Closed cup flash point about -50°F .

SKELLYSOLVE-H. Making edible and inedible oils and meals where greater volatility is desired than that of Skellysolve-C or -D. Closed cup flash point about -20°F .

"Doc" MacGEE Says: There's a big difference in what two different housewives can do with the same recipe! In solvents, too, skill, experience and "the will to do" make the big difference . . . big reasons why Skellysolve is equipped to serve you better. A pioneer in the solvents field, Skellysolve has "lived with" the needs of your industry for years and years . . . has first-hand knowledge that saves you time and money.

You know you're right with Skellysolve's uniformity. Every batch must be right before it leaves the Skelly refinery! When it's Skellysolve, you're sure of the same boiling ranges, the same low order of tox-

icity, the same low sulphur content with every delivery.

Strict laboratory controls constantly checking on the most modern manufacturing processes also assure sweet odor, low end points, a minimum of excessively volatile compounds, and a very low level of unsaturates and pyrogenic decomposition products. End result: low solvent losses, fast vaporization from oils and meals.

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TOM CUNNINGHAM, left, superintendent of Oklahoma Sandy Land Research Station near Mangum, shows R. S. Morgan, Mangum, center, and Joe Boen, Mangum, a plant of the new Parrott variety of cotton. Developed by the Oklahoma Experiment Station, Parrott is especially suited to stripper harvest, and has consistently out-yielded other stripper varieties in western Oklahoma tests during the past three years.

For Mechanical Stripping

New Cotton Variety Is Named Parrott

■ OKLAHOMA A. & M. releases seed for increase planting in 1955, with farmers to get supplies in the spring of 1957.

Parrott, a new cotton variety developed especially for harvesting by mechanical stripper, will go into seed increase plantings in 1955. Bred by the Oklahoma Experiment Station, it was tested under the designation CR-3.

A limited amount of seed for farm planting may be available in the spring of 1956, but most of the 1955 seed increase crop will go to certified seed growers. An adequate supply of certified seed for general farm planting will be available in the spring of 1957, barring unfavorable weather.

Parrott has consistently out-yielded other stripper varieties in four western Oklahoma tests during the past three years. It is also superior in lint percent (gin turnout) and earliness.

The new variety is satisfactory for hand harvesting by snapping.

For spinners, Parrott provides a fiber superior to other recommended stripper varieties in coarseness, says the station's announcement. A coarse fiber is wanted by spinners in the staple lengths grown in Oklahoma. The lint has the same length and strength as Lockett No. 1, and the yarn is equally acceptable in strength and appearance.

The new variety is named after the late I. M. "Polly" Parrott, who at the time of his death in 1951 was superin-

tendent of Oklahoma Cotton Research Station at Chickasha.

The original plant from which CR-3 developed was selected by Parrott about 1940 from a field of Mebane 140 at the Southwest Cotton Station near Tipton. He continued work with the progeny of this plant until 1950. Selection since that time has been by members of the present Oklahoma Experiment Station cotton breeding staff headed by Dr. John M. Green.

In plant type, Parrott cotton has a strong central stalk. Internode length on fruiting branches is medium rather than short as in the cluster types. Bolls are usually five-locked. Mature bolls open and fluff well, but there is sufficient drag of the lint in the burs to prevent excessive storm losses.

Lint length is 29/32 or 15/16 inch under most conditions.

Seed fuzz is variable, ranging from completely covered to tipped, about the same as the popular Lockett No. 1.

Harvested yield of Parrott was 477 pounds of lint per acre in eight stripper-harvested tests in western Oklahoma in 1952 and 1953. Field loss was 12.4 percent and lint percent (gin turnout) was 28.9 percent.

Sesame Field Day Planned

There will be a sesame field demonstration at the Edisto Experiment Station, Blackville, S.C., Nov. 16, according to an announcement made by J. A. Martin, associate horticulturist at Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson.

The demonstration will show the new non-shattering sesame variety which has been developed during the last few years and the use of machinery in harvesting the crop.

The demonstration has been arranged through the cooperation of W. B. Rogers, superintendent of the Edisto station, and W. E. Seigler, assistant agricultural engineer.

• Ginners Interested In Stick Remover

GINNERS are showing much interest in the newest device to help them produce cleaner cotton—a stick remover which has been developed by research workers and has been put into commercial production this season.

Development of the equipment began in 1950 in an effort to solve the problem of getting sticks, burs, green leaves and other trash out of rough harvested cotton. The basic machine for which USDA has asked a public patent was invented by Gerald N. Franks of the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss.

Tests were conducted with the machine last season at Stoneville and at the ginning laboratory at the Oklahoma Cotton Research Station at Chickasha, and have been reported earlier in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

USDA is continuing this season to study the machine at Stoneville and Chickasha, and one of the 1954 experimental models has been installed at Carolina Gin Co., McColl, S.C., to evaluate its usefulness in the Southeast.

Georgia Five-Acre Contest Winners Are Announced

District winners of the Georgia Five-Acre Cotton Contest are being announced by the Extension Service. The contest is sponsored each year by the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association. D. L. Branyon, Extension cotton specialist, has announced these results:

In the southcentral district the first place award of \$250 went to Bennett Phillips, Crisp County, who made 10,832 pounds of seed cotton on five acres. Second and third place winners receive prizes of \$150 and \$100, respectively. Both awards went to farmers in Crisp County. They were Robert E. Lee with a yield of 10,758 pounds, and Loran Williams, Jr., 10,307 pounds.

In the southwest district, winners were as follows: First, Hugh Henderson and H. D. Barr, with a yield of 14,322 pounds; (Henderson is the farm owner and Barr the operator.) second, John M. Luckie, 12,005 pounds; third, W. D. Liles, 11,890 pounds. First and second place winners are from Macon County. Liles is a Sumter County farmer.

Agricultural Workers Set Dates for Convention

The 1955 annual convention of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers will be held Feb. 7-8-9 at Louisville, Ky., B. B. Jones, New Orleans, secretary-treasurer, has announced. Section meetings will be held in the Brown, Kentucky, Seelbach and Watterson hotels.

Officers of the Association, in addition to Jones, are C. C. Murray, University of Georgia, president; and H. C. Sanders, Louisiana State University, vice-president.

■ VAN NOY WIER, who was active in the cottonseed crushing industry in Georgia for many years, now is associated with his brother as a petroleum distributor at Greenville, S.C. He is an honorary member of Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Farm Equipment Institute Names Lourie President

Bruce Lourie of Moline, Ill., vice-president in charge of sales for Deere & Co., was elected president of the Farm Equipment Institute at its recent annual convention in the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago.

Lourie, who succeeds A. W. Phelps of The Oliver Corp. as president, has served the Institute during the last nine years



BRUCE LOURIE

as a member of its executive committee, and during the last year as chairman of that committee.

The Institute, composed of nearly 400 firms, including manufacturers of farm equipment and their suppliers, elected Frank H. Hamlin to succeed Lourie as executive committee chairman. Hamlin is president and general manager of the Pape Machine Co. of Shortsville, N. Y.

Retiring President Phelps told the group that "I have frequently been asked if enough money is being set aside for cost reduction research on design and better manufacturing methods. I have also been asked if our profit margins are realistic enough to assure the continuity of research expenditures in keeping with future needs.

"The answer is perfectly plain to anyone conversant with the two or three labor increases and as many steel increases that some of us have endeavored to absorb . . .

"We must have more money for manufacturing research. Where are we to get it? Profit margins are the answer. How are we to increase them? Certainly increasing prices to our good friend the farmer is not the answer. The answer is, in my opinion, the reduction of man hours in our plants and the lowering of engineering and distribution costs," Phelps said.

Lab Holding Open House

An open house will be held Nov. 9 at the new radio isotopes and radiation laboratory at Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater. The laboratory is the first to be set up for radiation and radio isotopes research primarily for agriculture.

Fertilizer Groups Plan To Merge

THE BOARD of directors of the American Plant Food Council voted Oct. 28 to recommend that members approve a proposal to consolidate with the National Fertilizer Association. The new organization, if the plan is accepted, will be known as the National Plant Food Institute.

Directors of the National Fertilizer Association voted earlier in October to recommend consolidation to the membership at a meeting in Hollywood, Fla., Nov. 10-11-12.

A special meeting of the American Plant Food Council will be held in Washington Dec. 1, and at that time the proposal will be considered by the members.

If the plan is approved by both organizations, the National Plant Food Institute would be created as of July 1, 1955. Plans include a 36-member board of directors and an interim "work committee" to handle details of the operating program effective on the date of the consolidation.

A joint committee of the two associations met in Washington Oct. 4 to work out details of the proposed consolidation. Russell Coleman is president of the National Fertilizer Association, and Paul T. Truitt is president of the American Plant Food Council.

Drouth Causes Cancellation Of Harvesting Field Days

Extreme drouth at cotton experimental plots in Oklahoma caused cancellation of many mechanical harvesting field days, according to George E. Stroup, Extension cotton specialist, Stillwater. In the October Cotton Newsletter, however, he reported that field days were still scheduled in McClain, Harmon, Jackson, Greer, Beckham, Roger Mills, Tillman, Cotton and Kiowa Counties.

Egypt Increases Cotton

Egypt's Council of Ministers has decided to increase cotton acreage in 1955 by 10 percent, authorizing acreage expansion for Karnak in Lower Egypt and for Ashmouni in Upper Egypt.

Texas Will Observe Beef Week To Promote Use

Texas Beef Week will be observed Nov. 8-14 and was preceded by a dinner in Fort Worth Nov. 4 at which economy cuts of beef were served to 600 stockmen and community leaders.

John Ben Shepperd, Texas' attorney general, was scheduled to be the principal speaker of the evening and many prominent industry leaders were expected to launch the program, an extensive and long-range one which has been carefully conceived.

Texas' Governor Allan Shivers said in the Beef Week proclamation, "In recognition of cattle as Texas' oldest and greatest industry, the cattleman as the pioneer of Texas history and a leader of Texas' future, and beef as Texas' historic basic food, I urge all citizens to eat beef once every day."

The council's plans for emphasizing beef in the menu go considerably beyond verbal proclamation, however.

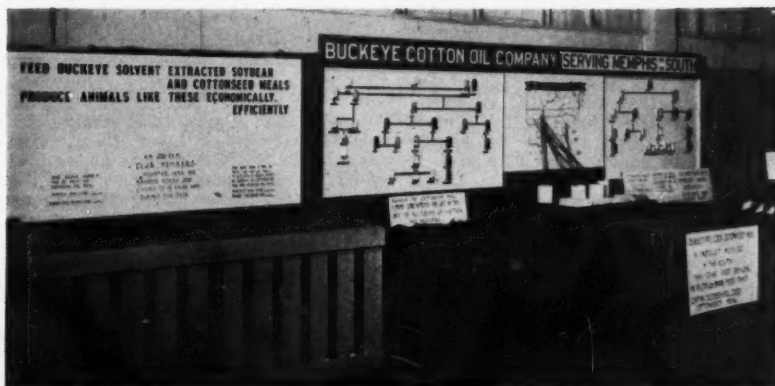
Roy Parks, Midland, is president of the sponsoring organization, Texas Beef Council, as well as of Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association. Ben Carpenter, Dallas ranchman and insurance executive, headed a committee of the cattle association which developed plans for the Council.

Beef Week in Texas will sell the idea that high-protein economy beef is just as tasty and nutritious as top cuts. By staging a huge state-wide supper at which economy beef was the entree, Parks and his special events committee hope to call attention to the Beef Week activities which are to follow.

TSCW and USDA Contract For Cotton Research

Texas State College for Women is conducting a two-year research program under contract with USDA to develop methods of treating cotton with inorganic materials to produce cotton textiles with improved light stability and physical properties for specific household and industrial uses.

C. M. Conrad, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, will supervise the contract for USDA and Dean Pauline Beery Mack is the project leader at TSCW.



Midsouth Exhibit Features Meal

THIS EXHIBIT at the Midsouth Fair in Memphis this fall featured the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co.'s solvent extracted meals. An exhibit of the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association was pictured in The Press of Oct. 23.

Feature Article on GENIAL GENTLEMAN Describes Crusher

■ RAY GRISHAM was born into the cotton industry at Hickory Creek, Texas, where his father was a ginner; and he's spending his entire business career in oil milling.

RAY GRISHAM, Genial Gentleman, is a description of that cottonseed crusher with which friends throughout the cotton industry will agree. It also is the title of an article about Ray which appeared recently in The Paymaster, published by employees of Western Cottonseed Co., the firm with which Ray has been associated since 1930.

Grisham also has served as president of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and in many other positions of responsibility in state and national organizations of the cotton industry. But, here is the story of his career, as taken from the article in the company publication:

"The dictionary defines geniality as 'sympathetic cheerfulness' and a more fitting phrase could hardly be found for this man. How many members of the Paymaster Family . . . have had occasion to borrow the sympathetic ear of Ray Grisham and found that his innate cheerfulness and interest served to wipe away their fears?"

"And gentleman . . . he is every inch that."

"It cannot be at all surprising that he has spent all of his career in our industry when we learn that he was really born into it. The date was March 12, 1893, and the place, Hickory Creek, Hunt County, Texas. His daddy was running a cotton gin there. That's how it began."

"It wasn't a very big place," he says. "I doubt if there were a hundred people there."

"In '96 they moved to Wolfe City, and concerning its size he exclaimed, 'Oh, that was a lot bigger . . . some 4,000 to 5,000 people I guess . . . well, wait a minute, let's just look it up in the almanac.'"

"The almanac showed its latest census as 1,345."

"His dad was superintendent of the mill at Wolfe City until 1905, when they moved to Abilene, followed by a move to Hamlin in 1907, where he was in charge of the construction of a mill. It was the Hamlin Cotton Oil Co. and it was to be the site of Ray's beginning in the oil milling business."

"Yes, I started there sewing rags (press cloth) by hand, at 50 cents per day. I did that for quite a while and then we got one of the very first Singer sewing machines ever used for that purpose. It was quite an innovation. Needless to say, I was very happy with it."

"The business had such a strong hold on the young man that he quit school, for two years, at the age of fourteen, to work."

"My mother made me go back to school," he explains.

"Finishing at Hamlin High School in



RAY W. GRISHAM

1913, he worked his way through two years at the University of Texas, then stayed out to work so he would have enough money to go back.

"He didn't get back. The next year was 1917."

Ambulance Driver

"Grisham became a member of the U. S. Army in September of 1917. He went into the 358th Ambulance Company of the 90th Division as an ambulance driver. After 10 months at Camp Travis at San Antonio, they left for overseas in June of 1918."

"They landed in Liverpool, spent a couple of days in a rest camp, then sailed for France . . . in a cattle boat. An old side-wheeler, believe it or not."

"Once across the channel, they spent about a month training in southern France, then began their action. The night of Sept. 11 found them taking part in the St. Mihiel Drive at the pivot point, Pont-a-Mousson. From there they were shifted to the Meuse Argonne and were at Dun-sur-Meuse on the memorable night of Nov. 11. Even though everyone knew that the Armistice was to be signed that night at midnight, they encountered one of their hardest battles that day."

"After the Armistice, Grisham was stationed in Germany with the Army of Occupation. He was made a Sergeant while there."

"The following July 19 found him bound for the good U. S."

"His father had moved to Hillsboro, Texas, just a few months prior to his going into the army, and Ray had

worked there for the mill as cashier. Upon his return he hid himself back to Hillsboro and they put him back on . . . this time as seed buyer."

"Don't you want to rest a while," asked his employer, 'before you start back to work?'

"Yes," Grisham replied.

"So he went home and rested that night and reported for work the next day."

West Texas and a Model-T

"They gave me a new Model-T and sent me to West Texas to buy seed," he says. 'Stamford was my headquarters, and I worked around Stamford, Hamlin, Rotan, Sweetwater, Colorado City and all that territory.'

"It was about this time that Grisham acquired another position of importance . . . that of a husband. The date was Dec. 12, 1919, and the girl was Audley Nabors. They were married in McCaulley, Texas, her home."

"Early in 1920 they moved to Frost, where they had asked him to be manager of the mill. He was 27 years old. He stayed there until the spring of 1923, when he left to take a lesser position with another company. It was of his own doing."

"The position was that of cashier with the Lubbock Cotton Oil Co. And his reason for making the rather unorthodox change?"

"I believed in the future of that part of the country," he replies. 'That was before there were 40 gins on the Plains. I believe there are between 350 and 400 now.'

"Manager of the Lubbock Cotton Oil Co. mill was the title bestowed on him in 1925, and he remained in that position until '30."

On May 1, 1930, Ray Grisham joined the Anderson, Clayton & Co., organization as manager of the firm's oil mill at Plainview, Texas. In 1938 he moved to Abilene and the position of vice-president and general manager of the oil mills."

"A few other things had come along, too, incidentally . . . namely three daughters," the feature article said. "The first daughter, Mary Wyley, is now Mrs. Lee Williamson and has made Grisham a very happy grandfather twice. The other two daughters are Audrea and Gwendolyn."

Disease Resistant Cotton Proves Value in Tests

Progress in research by Texas Experiment Station to reduce losses of cotton from angular leaf spot disease has been called to the attention of members of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association by C. B. Spencer, agricultural director.

In tests conducted by Ysleta Experiment Station in the Lobo Flat area, a selection of cotton bred for tolerance to the disease produced 2½ times more cotton than the variety commonly grown in the community. There also was marked improvement in quality of the lint and seed.

Selections developed by Texas research workers during the past several years have looked good in tests at various points, Spencer commented, but their real merit shows up when conditions favor the disease, as they did in 1954 at Lobo Flat. The supply of blight-tolerant seed is limited, but is being multiplied as rapidly as possible.

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this
"Home Town"
acceptance**



Did you ever stop to think of the intimate, personal relationship that exists between the business press and its readers . . . and what this means to you as an advertiser?

The industry magazine is a powerful influence among people in a given industry, with a common bond of both business and personal relationships.

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From the standpoint of the advertiser who wants to establish a lasting business relationship with cotton ginner and oilseed processors, this creates an ideal background for introducing his products through the editorial columns of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

Our readers know that their familiar, reliable magazine would not introduce them to an advertiser unworthy of their confidence. Here, in this warm human atmosphere of the well-edited, well-thought-of trade paper, your advertising message gets a real down-to-earth acceptance. It's a simple matter of mutual trust.

So why not take advantage of this "home town" atmosphere with a *consistent* year-round advertising schedule this coming year—addressed to cotton ginner and oilseed processors through The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press. It will be our *fifty-sixth* year of successful selling to a field that spends \$75,000,000 a year for replacements, repairs and new equipment.

market

Cotton gins and oilseed processing mills . . . a nationwide industry worth over \$750,000,000.

area

Cotton belt from California to the Carolinas; entire midwestern soybean belt.

readers

Cotton gin and oil mill owners, managers, and plant superintendents . . . buyers of vast quantities of industrial equipment.

**The Cotton Gin &
Oil Mill Press**

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Need More Protein

(Continued from Page 12)

tion of: soybean oil (over 2.5 billion pounds); lard (about .7 billion pounds), and cottonseed oil (approximately .4 billion pounds) among the food fats; and inedible tallow and greases (1.8 billion pounds), and linseed oil (.3 billion pounds) among the industrial items.

"These increases in production were partly offset by a decline in output of butter (.5 billion pounds fat content).

"What is the situation for the current crop year? If anything, production of fats and oils promises to be somewhat larger than in the year ended Sept. 30, 1954.

"Production of cottonseed oil will probably be smaller than last year, possibly down 475 million pounds. Production of soybean oil, including the oil contained in exported soybeans, will be about 550 million pounds larger.

"Lard production will also be up, reflecting an indicated 12 percent increase in the 1954 pig crop.

"Production of butter will probably be moderately reduced.

"Among the industrial oils and fats, it is likely that only linseed oil will show a significant change, with flaxseed production up over 3 million bushels in 1954 compared with 1953."

The speaker said total consumption of edible fats has been rising slightly in recent years — about in line with population growth. Consumption per person has been very stable — through good times and bad for 20 years — about 43 pounds per capita. Consumption of the two spreads — butter and margarine —

has also been quite stable in recent years at just over 16 pounds per capita.

The U.S. will again have very substantial quantities of fats and oils, and oilseeds, for export or for adding to stocks, in the crop year which began last October, Morse pointed out.

For the crop year just ended, he estimated exports of all fats and oils and oil-bearing materials in terms of oil at around 3.4 billion pounds, 50 percent larger than in the previous year. This set a new high record. Because of large exports, total stocks of fats and oils on Oct. 1, 1954, were approximately 15 percent less than a year earlier. But stocks were still at a relatively high level.

• **Must Not Curtail Protein** — "We must not risk acute shortages of protein feeds," said Morse. "Therefore, in order to get badly needed protein meals for our widespread livestock, poultry, and dairy enterprises we are producing more oil than the markets have absorbed."

"Over 60 percent of the cash farm income of farmers is from livestock and livestock products. This major source of income for farmers must be protected. This major source of food for good health of our people—for body building, upkeep and repair—must be protected."

"We must not risk having protein feed shortages."

"To produce a ton of badly needed soybean meal—we get as a by-product about 465 pounds of oil. (About one pound of oil per five pounds of soybean meal)."

"To produce a ton of badly needed cottonseed meal—we get as a by-product 700 pounds of cottonseed oil, of which we already have a sufficient supply. (About one pound of oil per three pounds of cottonseed meal)."

• **Protein Sets the Price**—"Before the war, the oil content accounted for more of the price of soybeans than it does now. Now the protein largely sets the price on soybeans and to a lesser extent on cottonseed," Morse commented.

"USDA policies should give recognition to such facts as the foregoing in developing present and future policies."

"We must maintain adequate food and feed protein output and supplies."

"Domestic non-food consumption of fats and oils must be increased to the fullest extent possible through utilization and marketing research. Programs can be used to increase fats and oils consumption as food among certain population groups. School lunch and other direct distribution programs

will continue to be utilized. We are now offering butter for sale as an extender for cocoa butter, which is in comparatively short supply. Butter is being sold to military forces in excess of their normal commercial purchases.

"Efforts are being made to step up exports in many ways. We are offering government stocks of cottonseed oil, butter, and flaxseed for sale at competitive world prices. We are donating cottonseed oil, shortening, and butter to eligible relief organizations for distribution abroad. We are offering surplus agricultural products for foreign currencies over and above the normal quantities sold for dollars. In the case of butter, we are selling butter oil for reconstituting with nonfat milk solids into whole milk in areas where whole milk supplies are scarce."

"These measures, plus substantial sales through June 1954 of linseed oil at competitive world prices, have been successful in the past year in increasing the export movement of fats and oils. We anticipate that they will continue to be successful in the year ahead."

"We must continue to take steps to bring supplies of fats and oils into balance with available outlets. This is necessary to get satisfactory prices for farmers and for reasons of economy and efficiency in government."

• **Diet Must Be Considered**—"There are dietary considerations that should influence governmental policies. So far as averages are concerned, the diet of the American people looks pretty good. But we know that our people and doctors and nutritionists are becoming increasingly concerned about overweight."

"We need, as a nation, to move toward consuming more lean meat—with a proper balance between fat and protein in our diets."

"The trend toward the meat-type hog must be encouraged."

"Excess fat on fed cattle is very costly to produce," Morse said. "The size of the market for this type of beef is quite limited. For many farmers, a better plan is to produce beef of good quality—without excess fat. They will make more profits—and consumers will share in the benefits through buying more beef for the same money."

"Farmers also are shifting toward producing larger amounts of milk with less emphasis on butterfat. To some extent this shift can take place within any breed of dairy cows."


"We should recognize, too, that the price relationship of meal to oil—which has been changing in favor of meal—will probably continue to change in the same direction."

"Much effort has been expended in developing seeds with a high oil content. The need for protein feeds may lead to a demand for seeds with more protein yield in relationship to the oil content."

• **Government Prices** — "Government price policy is a big factor in bringing about readjustments. We need flexibility in the price of oils to meet various world market situations."

"For example, dairy farmers — and margarine manufacturers — now look forward to a sounder industry with more profits. No butter has been offered to the government for well over a month. This is in sharp contrast to continuous daily purchases of butter for many months. The government is selling butter instead of buying, due to policies that are adjusting supply to demand."

Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-presi-



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dent of the National Cotton Council of America, makes such statements as these which help point up the problem:

"The government's price support program on soybeans and cottonseed has greatly distorted the normal competitive positions and market relationships of these two commodities.

"For three seasons now — 1951-52 through 1953-54 — the products of cottonseed have moved into government stocks while soybeans have moved into consumption.

"... The mechanism of the market normally keeps the prices of these competitive products in line with each other — soybean oil with cottonseed oil, and these in turn with, say, lard; and also soybean meal with cottonseed meal.

"In a free market, and without supports, soybeans would today sell at a higher percentage of parity than would cottonseed."

"Much progress has been made in better balanced rations for livestock, but more remains to be accomplished," Morse continued. "Some dairy farmers overfeed protein. Commercial poultrymen usually pretty well hit the mark. Many farmers no doubt feed less protein than is desirable because of the relatively high cost of adding all of the protein recommended. They wonder whether it will pay off.

"Most of the high protein concentrates except soybean meal are secondary products and not produced primarily for protein feeds. Changes in demand for high protein feeds thus influence the production of these products relatively little. Their production depends more on the demand for such products as cotton, fats and oils, wheat mill feeds, meat and fish.

"Although much of the demand for more protein can be met through more soybeans, their production is restricted by the requirements of land and other resources for other crops. Government price supports help induce many farmers to produce surplus crops instead of those more in demand," Morse said.

"To help meet protein deficits more protein should be produced from hay and pasture by growing more alfalfa and

other legumes through larger acreages and by practices that produce higher yields per acre. Harvesting and storage methods should be adopted that will preserve more of the protein content of the hay. The increased use of urea in feeds for cattle and sheep is a development that can help save protein," the Under Secretary said.

"We seek your guidance and suggestions in attacking these problems. The solutions will come from many adjustments — which will all add up to bringing fats and oils into balance with the demand. The solution must not limit the supply of protein — but permit production to expand as needed.

"We seek the counsel of all farm and food groups. By working together in the interests of a more profitable agriculture and a stronger America we can solve any problems that face us."

Irrigation Conference Held At Delta Branch Station

A conference on irrigation problems was held at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss., Nov. 4. Most factors pertaining to irrigation were discussed, according to Dr. Clay Lyle, dean and director of the division of agriculture, Mississippi State College.

Those scheduled to speak included Dr. Grady Crowe, senior agricultural economist, USDA, Stoneville; E. A. Kimbrough, Mississippi Experiment Station, State College; Tom J. Johnston, F. M. Hunter and John L. McVey, all of the Mississippi Extension Service; P. H. Grissom, agronomist, Delta Branch Experiment Station.

Walter Sillars, Rosedale; T. B. Fatherree, state director, Farmers Home Administration, Jackson; A. A. Myers, state soil conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Jackson; Dr. W. C. Morse, state geologist, University; Irving E. Anderson, district engineer, and Joe W. Lang, district geologist, both of the U.S. Geological Survey, Jackson.

Cotton Fires Are Reported By Inspection Service

Cotton fires reported recently to the Cotton Warehouse Inspection Service include the following:

Alvaton Gin & Warehouse Co., Alvaton, Ga., had 32 bales fire damaged. The fire was caused when sparks from a gin on fire reached a bur pile and burning burs and grass blew into a warehouse. CWIS comments that prompt detection and good work by the fire department undoubtedly prevented a larger loss.

Kerman Growers Gin, Kingsburg Cotton Oil Co., Kerman (Fresno) Calif., had 18 bales fire damaged. Origin of the fire is unknown, but it may have resulted from a process fire while ginning as there was a gin process fire the same day. Prompt work by the fire department held losses to a minimum despite a fairly high wind, says the report.

Hills Devils Den Gin Yard, Devils Den, Calif., had 60 bales damaged.


Farmers Union Warehouse & Storage Co., Gadsden, Ala., had 29 bales damaged by fire, 300 bales wetted in a fire believed to have originated in a fire-packed bale. Automatic sprinklers and maintenance of proper aisles helped to hold the loss down.

Council Publicity Program

The National Cotton Council has announced a new television fashion service. Special sets of still pictures are being produced for an initial group of 50 TV stations.

Six sets of pictures will be supplied to stations, including clothes for the cruise and resort season, spring, summer, summer-into-fall, fall-into-winter and holiday.

In radio promotion, the Council is currently supplying 40 radio stations with a series of recorded interviews with leading New York fashion experts.



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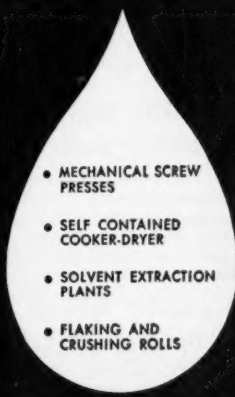
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(NOTE: Generally, cottonseed oil mill listings in the United States show officers, addresses, equipment and rail location. Many of the other vegetable oil mill listings in the United States, Canada and Latin America also give this information.)

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 3116 Commerce P. O. Box 444 Dallas, Texas

**• Report Is Released
 On Pink Bollworm**

RESULTS of USDA pink bollworm inspections have been reported by H. E. Welker, supervisor of inspection for the Pink Bollworm Control Project, San Antonio, Texas. Inspections are continuing in parts of the Belt. The following information covers the season through Oct. 15.

• **Texas** — Gin trash inspections in northeast counties of the state have been completed. Most of this area had about the same degree of infestation as last year. On the South Plains an inspection unit is still in operation, and most counties there have more of the pests than last year.

Green boll inspections in Central and East Texas were conducted in 142 fields, 93 of which were infested.

• **Oklahoma**—All of Oklahoma is under quarantine, but most intensive inspections are being made in the eastern counties. Pink bollworms were found in three new counties. They are Johnson, Marshall and Okfuskee. Higher degrees of infestation than previously reported were found in many other counties. For the season through Oct. 15, 531 bushels of gin trash had been inspected in Oklahoma, and 303 pink bollworms found.

• **Arkansas**—Inspection has been completed in the eight counties under quarantine. In 1953 two of the eight were infested. This season six of the eight had the pests. They are Sevier, Little River, Howard, Hempstead, Miller and Lafayette. Checks are also under way in counties outside the quarantine area.

• **Louisiana** — Inspections have been made, and are continuing, in both quarantined and free parishes of Louisiana. Gin trash inspections for the season through Oct. 15 revealed pink bollworms in the following parishes: Bienville, Bossier, Calcasieu, Cameron, Claiborne, De Soto, Union, Vermilion and Webster.

• **Far West**—Checks in several California counties revealed no pink bollworms. Scattered reports from Arizona and Nevada also were negative.

In New Mexico, however, the pests were reported in Dona Ana, Luna, Roosevelt, De Baca, Quay and Lea Counties.

• **Southeast**—In Alabama and Georgia gin trash inspections have been completed and no pink bollworms found. Results have also been negative to date in Mississippi and Tennessee.

**Fats and Oils Statistics
 In New USDA Bulletin**

USDA has announced the publication of Agriculture Statistical Bulletin No. 147, Oilseeds, Fats and Oils, and Their Products by Antonine Banna. A copy may be purchased for \$1.25 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25.

The publication contains some text and about 200 pages of tables on conversion factors, factors affecting lard production, supply and disposition of oilseeds, value of oilseed products, supply and disposition of various fats, oils and secondary products, use of fats and oils in major end products, production, imports, exports, prices and other information.

• Dewell Ray Follows Dad's Footsteps

DEWELL RAY GANDY, Ruston, La., is the son and grandson of men who know the livestock business, and he's proving his interest and ability in the same field.

Dewell Ray, 12 years old, is the son of Dalton E. Gandy, field representative of the National Cottonseed Products Association Educational Service; and grandson of F. E. Gandy, a dairyman and farmer at Athens, La.

As his 4-H Club project this year Dewell Ray raised four fat lambs in his backyard. At the recent parish fair, his lambs won first in the light weight, medium and heavy weight divisions; first in the pen of three lambs competition; grand champion and reserve champion. Then, at the North Louisiana District Fair, the lambs took three first places and the grand championship of the show. Dewell Ray won second in showmanship, and his champion lamb sold for 65 cents a pound.

Stennis Suggests Change In Cotton Allotments

A plan to take an average of the cotton allotments for 1955 and 1956 and to avoid such a heavy reduction in 1955 has been suggested by Senator John D. Stennis of Mississippi. He urged the change in the present law because it also would help farmers when they are suffering from the effects of a severe drouth.

"A continuation of the present supply and demand situation indicates that controls will have to be applied to the 1956 crop," Senator Stennis said, "but obviously the national acreage allotment will have to be increased then."

"It seems only logical to even out the wide upward and downward fluctuations by taking an average of the two allotments," he declared. "This would provide an allotment in the neighborhood of 20.5 million acres in both 1955 and 1956."

He said that the total production for the two years, under the revised allotments, would not be increased and supplies still would be worked down to a point where controls would no longer be needed.

Senator Stennis said, "This plan recognizes the obligation on the part of the farmer to adhere rigidly to controls; it merely spreads the adjustment over a two-year period. This type of arrangement seems extremely desirable in that it levels off the sharp downward adjustments in acreage and would assist farmers to make adjustment in an orderly way. I sincerely feel that it is a logical approach and I believe that if the cotton industry wants and can agree on such a plan, Congress will look with favor on such proposed legislation."

Feed Group Names Officers

Georgia Feed Association named R. E. Barinowski, Augusta, president, at its annual meeting in Athens during October, and voted to meet June 5-6-7 in Atlanta during the Georgia Feed and Poultry Conference.

Ralph Cleveland, Gainesville, was elected vice-president at the meeting last month and Will L. Kinard, Atlanta, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Dairymen Feeding Heavily But Less Than in 1953

Dairymen were feeding milk cows heavily on Oct. 1, reports to USDA indicate. The rate, however, was slightly below the last year's record use of feed concentrates on the same date. Crop reporters' herds were receiving an average of 4.49 pounds of concentrate ration per head on Oct. 1 this year, compared with 4.59 pounds a year ago and the 10-year average of 3.8.

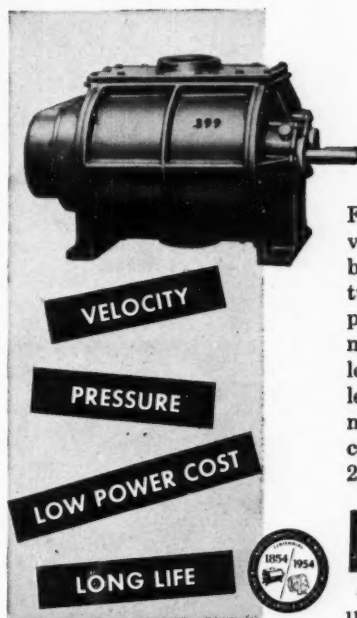
The usual seasonal increase in use of concentrate rations from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1 occurred this year, but the increase in feeding was only 6 percent, slightly below the average.

Upchurch Proposes Grain Loans to Drouth Areas

T. B. Upchurch, Jr., Raeford, N.C., cotton industry leader, has proposed a plan for helping livestock and dairy farmers in drouth areas with grain from Commodity Credit Corp. supplies.

Farmers would borrow the grain from CCC and repay it within two years in his plan, which has been submitted to the chairman of the House Agriculture Committee.

"The government would gain by such a plan," Upchurch commented, "because CCC would save one year's storage and get new grain to replace grain that otherwise might get out of condition."



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• 500 Will Attend Insect Meeting

PRACTICALLY ALL public and private entomologists working on cotton insect control throughout the Cotton Belt will be in Dallas Dec. 2-3 for the eighth annual Beltwide Cotton Insect Control Conference at the Adolphus Hotel. The sponsor is the National Cotton Council.

The 500 persons attending will include farm organization and cotton industry leaders, representatives from more than 100 chemical firms, application equipment manufacturers and commercial applicators. Representatives from farm and trade publications, radio and TV stations will cover the event.

Conferees will hear reports on progress, review current problems, and discuss opportunities for improving the effectiveness of cotton insect control programs in each state.

Spotlighted on this year's agenda is a panel discussion on utilizing press, radio and television in controlling insects. Top press and radio representatives will be on the panel with the entomologists.

Recent developments in research on the pink bollworm—today's biggest new insect threat to cotton—will be reviewed by Dr. F. C. Bishopp, who is in charge of the cooperative pink bollworm project in Brownsville, Texas.



Texas Ginners Honor Poage

CONGRESSMAN W. R. POAGE of Texas is shown receiving a Texas Cotton Ginners' Association award for outstanding services to cotton from Jay C. Stilley, on the right, executive vice-president of the Association. The award was presented in Dallas during the State Fair of Texas.

Cooperative Ginners Make Tour of Western States

Over 30 cooperative ginners and others from the Rio Grande Valley participated in a recent tour of cotton growing areas in Texas, New Mexico and California sponsored by the Valley Cooperative Oil Mill, of which F. M. Vining is president.

Among the ginner representatives on the tour were E. J. Glenn and I. E. Had-dock, Edinburg Cooperative Gin; C. B. Parker and W. G. Lamon, Briggs-Coleman Cooperative Gin, Harlingen; Brown-ing Smith and Luther Wyrick, Producers Gin Association, Harlingen; Dick Roland and Clarence Adler, La Feria Coopera-tive Gin; Dennis Smith and Harry Wat-

son, Farmers Gin Association, Los Fres-nos; Loy L. McElhannon, Hugo Conklin and Orris W. Miller, Lozano Cooperative Gin.

Fritz Klosterman and Chester John-son, Lyford Gin Association; R. E. George and Ira B. Laughlin, Mercedes Cooperative Gin; R. V. LaDuke and C. B. Branhan, H. L. M. Cooperative Gin, Monte Alto; Arlie Cook, Rangerville Co-operative; K. P. Garfield, Farmers Gin Cooperative Association, San Juan; Fred Ingram and C. G. Ward, San Perlita Cooperative; Henry Kloepping, Santa Rosa Gin Association; Jim Henry and Neil Chandler, Valley Growers Gin, Weslaco; and W. C. Youngblood, Jr., Raymondville Cooperative.

Rhea Blake Speaker Oct. 27 At California Meeting

Wm. Rhea Blake, Memphis, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, was the featured speaker Oct. 27 at a meeting of California cotton producers and others in the cotton industry at Bakersfield. Members of California Cotton Cooperative Association were hosts at a dinner meeting that evening.

Vice-President Ben Hayes of Calcot presided at a meeting of the group's di-rectors, in the absence of President L. W. Frick, who is on a trip to Europe.

San Joaquin Is Harvesting "Phenomenal" Lint Crop

California's San Joaquin Valley is har-vesting what growers describe as a "phenomenal crop" of cotton this season, with some farms reporting yields of up to three bales per acre in Kern, Tulare and Fresno Counties. Agricultural em-ployment in the Valley increased to 125,000 persons during the third week of October, with 62,000 estimated to be picking cotton.

Hand pickers continued in demand, labor placement offices reported, despite the extensive use of mechanical har-vesters.

Work of Cotton Committee Helps To Increase Yield

The 7 Step Cotton Program and an active committee working hard to im-prove production practices help to ac-count for the good cotton yield in Fort Bend County, Texas, in the opinion of H. A. Ellett, manager, Southland Cot-ton Oil Co., Richmond. The county is making about 46,000 bales on 68,000 acres this season, one of the highest yields ever realized there.

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■ Brief . . . and to the Point

L. J. FLETCHER, vice-president of Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill., was among the speakers at the convention of the Farm Equipment Institute held this fall in Chicago. An excerpt from his address on corporate citizenship follows:

"It is the opinion of a growing number of American business institutions that the corporation, as it lives in any community, has responsibilities and a great concern for what affects schools, hospitals, parks, streets, civic organizations, or anything else that makes a city 'attractive' or 'unattractive' as a place in which to live and do business. In any event whether we like it or not, business today is looked upon by citizens as being responsible for carrying a share of the community load. The question in the eyes of the citizens is 'How well is business doing this job?' It is, therefore, up to us to 'do right' by the community and let our actions be known."

Cotton Ginned to Oct. 18

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1954 prior to Oct. 18, 1954, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1953 and 1952.

State	Ginning (Running bales—linters not included)		
	*1954	1953	1952
United States.....	***8,117,438	**8,745,552	**8,563,741
Alabama.....	678,364	832,381	703,975
Arizona.....	216,691	247,963	205,085
Arkansas.....	848,267	834,355	849,136
California.....	249,537	219,256	382,208
Florida.....	15,608	13,418	16,032
Georgia.....	561,555	625,882	586,894
Illinois.....	1,070	1,107	384
Kentucky.....	4,596	4,243	3,069
Louisiana.....	442,620	479,916	604,974
Mississippi.....	1,140,215	1,478,898	1,457,368
Missouri.....	278,523	301,667	242,606
New Mexico.....	93,983	96,410	112,696
North Carolina.....	283,135	349,245	280,259
Oklahoma.....	135,027	189,404	149,430
South Carolina.....	439,671	576,322	449,421
Tennessee.....	358,422	422,197	399,156
Texas.....	2,064,209	2,060,828	2,112,121
Virginia.....	5,945	12,060	8,927

*The 1954 figures include estimates made for cotton gins for which reports were not obtained in time for use in the preparation of this report. Figures on cotton ginnings prior to Oct. 18 were collected by mail and reports were not received for all cotton gins at which cotton had been ginned.

**Includes 388,229 bales of the crop of 1954 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which were counted in the supply for the season of 1953-54, compared with 345,860 and 176,356 bales of the crops of 1953 and 1952.

The statistics in this report include 4,186 bales of American-Egyptian for 1953, 7,434 for 1953, and 14,219 for 1952.

The statistics for 1954 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginner being transmitted by mail. The revised total of cotton ginned this season prior to Oct. 1 is 5,697,211 bales.

Cotton consumed during September 1954 amounted to 815,315 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Oct. 2, 1954, was 1,107,846 bales and in public storage and at compresses 10,894,026 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 19,276,000. The total imports for the month of August 1954 were 9,941 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 189,885 bales.

Dallas CSS Office Offers Castor Beans for Sale

Commodity Stabilization Service is offering for sale on bid basis the estimated 1954 crop of 7,230 tons castor beans, C. H. Moseley, Dallas director, has announced.

These beans will be located at 34 hulling centers in the seven producing states of Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. Commodity Credit Corporation expects to make delivery between Nov. 15, 1954, and Feb. 15, 1955, he explained.

Since CCC will not purchase resultant oil, as has been the case for the past

three years, processors can dispose of the oil in commercial channels without restrictions. Heretofore, processors were required to sell the oil to CCC for stockpiling for national defense purposes.

Moseley pointed out that CCC is acquiring the beans from producers this year under the Defense Production Act of 1950 to maintain production of castor beans and to increase knowledge of domestic producers in castor bean production.

Limited harvest of the crop already is under way in Texas, Oklahoma, California and Arizona but will not get into full swing in all states until after the first killing frost.



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CALENDAR							
Conventions • Meetings • Events							
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	

• Dec. 2-3—Beltwide Insect Control Conference. Hotel Adolphus, Dallas. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

1955

• Jan. 17-18-19—Southern Weed Conference. Hotel Soreno, St. Petersburg, Fla. Dr. Warren C. Shaw, Section of Weed Investigations, USDA, Beltsville, Md., president.

• Jan. 31-Feb. 1—National Cotton Council of America annual meeting. Hotel Shamrock, Houston. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, executive vice-president.

• Feb. 7-8—Cottonseed Processing Research Clinic. Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and the Laboratory. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis 3, Association secretary.

• Feb. 7-8—Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association joint convention with Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio. B. E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin, executive secretary.

• Feb. 14—National Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Clifford H. Hardy, 400 Broad Street, Bennettsville, S.C., executive vice-president.

• Feb. 15-16—Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Atlanta, Ga. Tom Murray, Room 410, Henry Grady Building, Atlanta, executive officer. To be held concurrently with Southeast Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.

• Feb. 15-16—Southeast Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Sponsored by the Alabama-Florida, Carolinas and Georgia ginners' associations. For information write Tom Murray, Room 410, Henry Grady Building.

• Feb. 15-16—Carolinas Ginners' Association annual convention. Atlanta, Ga. Clifford H. Hardy, 400 Broad Street, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Southeast Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.

• Feb. 15-16—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, Room 410, Henry Grady Building, Atlanta, executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Southeast Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.

• Feb. 23-24—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary-treasurer.

• March 14-15—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. MidSouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginners' associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the exhibit.

• March 14-15—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual conven-

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tion. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

- March 14-15—Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226, Milan, secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

- March 18-19-20—West Coast Division, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, annual convention. Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles. H. F. Crossno, 9065 Gainsford Street, Downey, Calif., convention chairman; H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

- March 28-29—Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

- April 4-5-6 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas. Jay C. Stille, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc., 3116 Commerce Street (P. O. Box 444), Dallas.

- May 3-4—National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, executive vice-president.

- May 17-18 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting. Lake Murray Lodge, Lake Murray. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary-treasurer.

- May 20-24—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Jung Hotel, New Orleans. S. M. Harmon, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

- June 5-6-7—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary.

- June 7-8-9—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Edgewater Beach Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillow, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.

- June 13-16 — International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Lubbock Hotel, Lubbock. H. E. Wilson, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

- June 20-21—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual joint convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. T. R. Cain, 322 Professional Center Building, Montgomery, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, secretary, Georgia association.

- June 23-24 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fifth annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi. For information write 207 One Hundred East Pearl Building, Jackson.

- Sept. 7-8-9—Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Texas, and Blackland Experiment Station, Temple, Texas. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

Fuller Is Appointed Texas Extension Entomologist

Freeman M. Fuller, Jr., College Station, has been named Texas Extension entomologist, succeeding Neal M. Randolph, resigned. Fuller has been serving as assistant and later as associate entomologist since July 1953.

Extension Director G. G. Gibson says Randolph will remain in the Department of Entomology doing teaching and research work.

Fuller is a native of Perryville, Ala., and holds both B.S. and M.S. degrees from Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He received his Ph.D. degree in entomology

from Texas A. and M. College last summer. Prior to his extension appointment he served as an assistant professor in the Department of Entomology.

He is a member of Entomological Society of America; Sigma XI, honorary professional society; Alpha Zeta and Gamma Sigma Delta, honorary scholastic agricultural fraternities and Omicron Delta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity.

Fuller is widely known over the state as a result of his cotton insect work in the seven step cotton program. He will continue to do work in all phases of entomology and assist county agents with their work in his specialized field.

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laugh it off

A Swede walked into a saloon and asked for a drink of squirrel whiskey. The bartender said, "I haven't any squirrel whiskey but I have some Old Crow."

The Swede said: "I didn't want to fly, I yus wanted to yump round a little."

The prim little old Pittsburgh lady was obviously embarrassed by the presence of a man beside her at the drugstore counter. Finally a smile crossed her face, she looked the clerk in the eye and said perkily: "Two packages of bathroom stationery, please."

A widow who had married a widower was asked by a friend how it was working out. "I imagine," said the friend, "that he often talks about his first wife."

"He used to," said the other, "but I cured him of that."

"How?"

"I started talking about my next husband."

She: "This is my first job with a circus. Will you please tell me what to do to keep from making mistakes?"

"Yes," said he, "Don't ever undress in front of the bearded lady."

Little Boy: "Dad, why can't a man have more than one wife?"

Father: "As you grow older, son, you will learn that laws are written to protect those incapable of protecting themselves."

Luke: "I climbed up that fence there and I seen a lot of people walking around nude."

Jude: "Must be a nudist colony. Were they men or women?"

Luke: "I dunno—they didn't have their clothes on!"

Grandma was weak willed and given to "cheating" on her diet. She did this once too often and landed in the hospital. The only bed available was in the maternity ward. Her small granddaughter was standing outside her door when some people went by.

"What are you doing here little girl?" asked one.

"I'm visiting my grandmother," came the reply.

"YOUR GRANDMOTHER? What in the world is she doing here?"

"Oh," said the little girl brightly, "GRANDMOTHER'S BEEN CHEATIN' AGAIN."

She: Where are the monkeys?

Zoo Keeper: Behind the cages making love.

She: Would they come out for some peanuts?

Keeper: Would you?

Modern girls not only dress to kill—they cook the same way.

Retired Tycoon (talking to his listless grandson): Why don't you get out and find a job? When I was your age I was working for three dollars a week in a store, and at the end of five years I owned it.

Grandson: You can't do that now. They have cash registers.

How Kemgas Statifier Cuts Costs And Boosts Gin Production

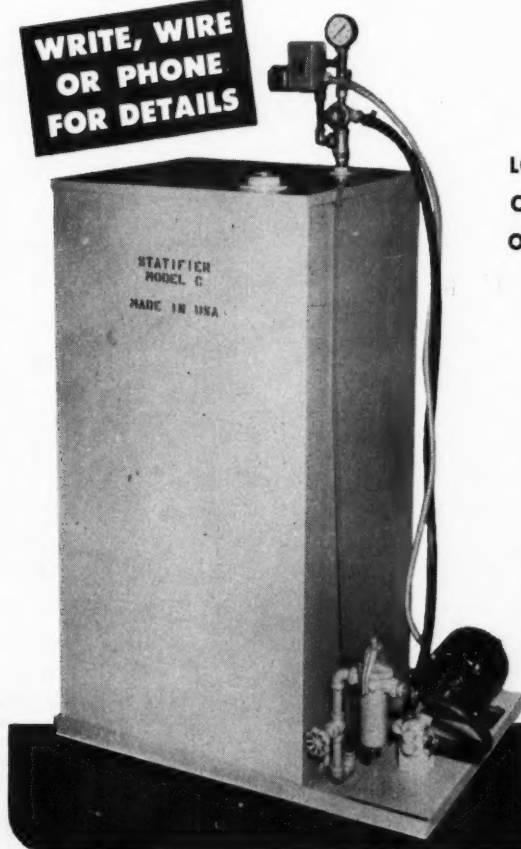
Experienced ginners everywhere know the advantages of moisture in baling cotton. It makes pressing simpler. It enables the press crew to keep up with the production of the largest gins. Losses from broken ties are practically eliminated and press repairs are at a minimum. Adding controlled moisture is no longer a problem. The Kemgas Statifier sprays an automatically controlled mist of "wet water" . . . 8 pounds or less to the 500-pound bale. The instant the batt of cotton comes from the condenser it tilts a metal control flap mounted across the lint slide closing a mercury switch that starts and controls the gentle mist spray over the batt.

Uniform Penetration with MOYST Agent

As long as the condenser delivers cotton to the slide, the Statifier responds with its controlled mist. Breaks or gaps in the batt releases the control flap which automatically stops the mist. Very little water is needed for a 500-pound bale because a special MOYST wetting agent is used in the Statifier. This permits the slight moisture used to uniformly penetrate all of the cotton in the bale. Only one pint of this wetting agent is used in 50 gallons of water, costing between 1 and 2 cents per bale.



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- MODEL CL** For use only at lint slide before cotton is pressed. Has automatic electric control for mist unit.
- MODEL CLL** For use at lint slides of double battery gin. Has one motor, pump and tank, but two mist units and controls.
- MODEL CD** For use only at point where seed cotton drops into conveyor distributor before it is ginned. Has automatic electric control for mist unit.
- MODEL CLD** For use at both lint slide and distributor. Mist units have separate automatic controls.

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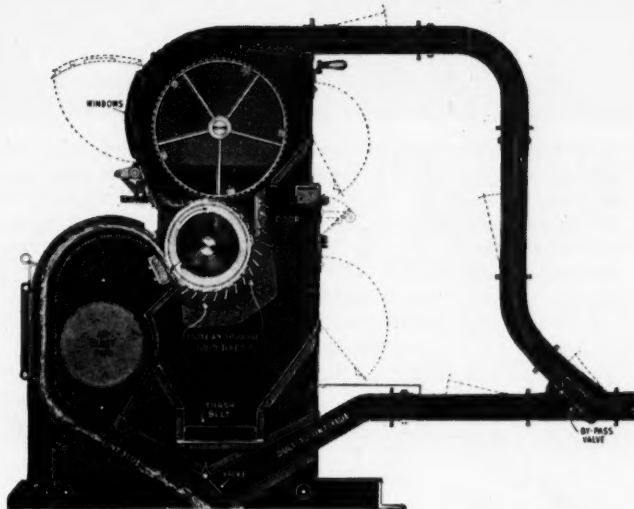
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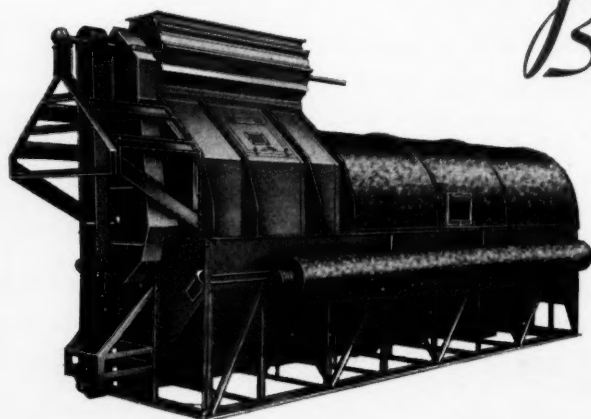


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